



THE ANTIQUARY.



VOL. XLI.





THE  
ANTIQUARY:

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY  
OF THE PAST.



"I love everything that's old; old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine."

GOLDSMITH, *She Stoops to Conquer*, Act i., sc. 1.



VOL. XLI.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1905.

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# The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1905.

## Notes of the Month.

THE following resolution was passed with unanimity at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Lord Avebury presiding, on November 24: "The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with great regret of the possible destruction of the Plummer Tower, one of the few remains of the ancient Edwardian wall which once enclosed the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and would venture to urge strongly upon the City Council the propriety of taking into serious consideration any alternative scheme by which the tower could be preserved."

There appears to be trouble also again at York, where the City Fathers seem to find it difficult to keep their hands off such relics of antiquity as are left to them. On November 23, at a meeting of the Yorkshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, the Dean of York presiding, the following resolution was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be sent to the City Council and the Estates Committee: "That, while sympathizing with the desire to find work for the unemployed, this Society strongly deprecates any attempt to interfere with the character of the York city moats by laying them out as flower-beds and by planting shrubs. They venture to represent that, while only thus meeting the requirements of a portion of the unemployed, the narrow strips of land and steep banks would furnish playgrounds utterly unsuitable for the requirements of the children,

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and if converted into gardens these would necessarily be very cramped, and would need constant and expensive supervision to keep them in order and prevent damage. They would also represent that the present condition of the walls, with the banks and moats, is most ornamental to the city, furnishes a healthy promenade for all classes of the citizens, and maintains the archaeological and historical associations connected therewith."

The death of Mr. Louis Palma di Cesnola, an Italian Count who had long ago become a naturalized American, is reported from New York. After fighting in the Italian War of Independence against Austria, in the Crimea with the British, and in the American Civil War on the side of the North, Mr. Palma di Cesnola was appointed United States Consul at Cyprus, where his archaeological excavations made his name famous. In 1877 he returned to New York, taking with him the fruits of his discoveries in the shape of statues, sarcophagi, vases, bronzes, gold and silver jewels, etc., all of which are preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in that city. Of that institution the distinguished archaeologist was appointed director in 1878. Mr. Palma di Cesnola made many contributions to the literature of archaeology, both in Italian and English, his principal work being *Cyprus: its Cities, Tombs, and Temples*. He also published a large folio atlas on Cypriote antiquities.

According to Professor Montelius, says the *Athenæum*, the Viking ship unearthed at Slagen, in Norway, is a pleasure yacht of the period, having several marked characteristics which distinguish it from the Gokstad ship. The shutters closing the oar-holes and the shields along the gunwale are absent, proving that the ship was not intended for warfare or long cruises. It is very low amidships. Several costly carved objects were also found, such as sledges, in which even the coachman's footboard is decorated with a handsome carved design, and numerous small figures of men and animals. One object was part of a walking-stick, the handle of which was carved as a dog's head in fine, almost modern, style. Gangways to ships were also found, and oars handsomely orna-

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mented, and so well preserved as to warrant the use of them to-day.



The colossal lion of Chæronea, on the celebrated battlefield of that name, has been restored. The formal inauguration of the monument—which surmounts the sepulchre of the Boeotians who fell in the battle of Chæronea—will take place next spring on the occasion of the International Archæological Congress, which the German Crown Prince will address.



Under the auspices of the newly-established Institute of Archæology in connection with the University of Liverpool, Mr. Percy Newberry, whose Egyptian work is well known, has recently been delivering a series of public lectures in that city. In the second, given on November 23, Mr. Newberry, whose lecture was freely illustrated by lantern views, considered more especially the antique Egyptian seal or scarab, so-called from the similarity of its shape to the scarabæus beetle. As illustrating the remarkable continuity existing between ancient and modern civilization, he pointed out the parallel uses of the seal in ancient and modern times for the purposes of legal solemnities, and also to its domestic use. In the latter respect it furnished the origin of the modern wedding-ring. The Egyptian bride of 4000 B.C., being responsible as mistress of the house for the domestic stores, was presented in the marriage ceremony with a seal, bearing as a rule her own and her husband's name, and commonly also the date of the event. At first these signets were worn round the neck, but later they were attached to a ring fitted to the finger. On the invention of locks and keys the key was at first also attached to a finger-ring; but this being inconvenient for use, keys took the form they still have, the handle of the modern key representing the ancient ring. The keys and ring were then presented separately, and the ring became the plain circlet still used as the symbol of marital union. Another instance was found in the scroll ornament of these old seals, which passing into Babylonia and Assyria, found its way from there into Greece, and then, in course of time, right across Europe

to Scandinavia, whence it was transported into Ireland, being still conspicuous in old Irish monuments. We are glad to hear that the lecture evoked so much interest that Mr. Newberry is to be asked to repeat it at an early date. The new Institute was formally "inaugurated" on the evening of Saturday, December 3.



A valuable collection of personal effects and relics of King Charles I. has been placed in the Whitehall Museum by Mr. P. Berney Ficklin, the owner of the well-known blue silk vest which for some time past has been on view in the same institution. The latest additions include a cornelian seal, several memorial snuff-boxes, one of which is made from the wood of the scaffold on which the monarch was beheaded, loyalist badges, coins commemorating the sieges of Newark and Pontefract, and a curious miniature of the King, with sixteen transparencies representing His Majesty in a variety of costumes. There are also a miniature on ivory of Queen Henrietta Maria, a gold mounted ring of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., an ivory snuff-box with a model of Archbishop Laud on the lid, a gold memorial ring of King Charles, with a lock of his hair, and a gold locket.



We take the following paragraph from the *Manchester Guardian* of November 30: "While engaged in making a road at Oswestry last week some navvies came across a small dark-brown glazed jug containing some 400 gold and silver coins, covering the reigns of Henry VIII. to Charles I. Information of the find only leaked out yesterday morning, by which time the navvies had sold them for trifling sums to people who evidently appreciated their value. The police, on hearing of the discovery, took steps to recover them, and by last night had succeeded in obtaining a large proportion of them. Some of the buyers, however, decline to give them up, and in their case legal action is threatened. Dr. Aylmer Lewis, the county coroner, has been informed of the matter, and he will hold an inquiry before ordering their despatch to the Treasury."

About the same date a large number of coins of the reigns of the Georges, in gold, silver, and copper, including some two-guinea pieces, were found in the course of some alterations to the premises of a public-house in High Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife.

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Mr. Somers Clarke, writing to the *Times* from Assuan, Egypt, describes the effect on the buildings at Philæ by the flooding of the island in connection with the construction of the great Assuan Dam. "So far as we can tell at present," he says, "the substance of the masonry immersed, which, it must be remembered, has stood perfectly dry for some 2,000 years, has not received any harm. The surface, tinted by time and sunshine to a warm golden colour, is now washed to a cold gray. The painted surfaces are fast losing their colour. Not a little of the picturesque charm and beauty of the ruins is gone for ever." The buildings were very carefully and thoroughly underpinned and supported, and so far—the reservoir having been twice filled since the underpinning was done—there does not appear to have been any movement. Now it is proposed to raise the level of the water in the reservoir by an additional 20 feet. "What effect will this have on the ruins at Philæ? The Kiosk, or Pharaoh's Bed, as it is called, will stand in water up to the necks of the capitals of the columns. The long ranges of the colonnades lying south of the central group of buildings will be completely hidden under water. Even the doorway between the towers of the southern pylon will be closed. The Mammesium and opposite colonnade will be submerged. The water will rise to the necks of the capitals in the Hypostyle Hall. The roof will consequently stand above the water; but the cornices of the rest of the temple will hardly emerge. Judging by the evidence of the past two years, it may reasonably be expected that the stonework of the walls and columns will not crumble away under the influence of further immersion, but what will be the result upon the architraves and horizontal roof-slabs, many of which will lie soaking for weeks under the water? We may learn by observing what happened some four years since at the Temple of Edfu. A rainstorm of unusual duration occurred in

the Nile Valley. It was very persistent at Edfu. The immense roof slabs of the temple became charged with water. Several of them broke in two, falling with a crash to the pavement. This was the result of a rainstorm. What may we not fear from a saturation lasting many weeks? If the roof slabs and architraves at Philæ receive the same attention that has been given to the rest of the structures, it seems quite probable that the buildings on the island may survive for an indefinite period. Seeing that the Egyptian Government has already done so much, it is unreasonable to suppose that it will grudge the small expense necessary to maintain the roof. We must not, however, close our eyes to the fact that the damage caused by the additional body of water in the reservoir goes far beyond the mere immersion of the island of Philæ. The floor of the Nile Valley for some 100 miles south of Philæ will be more or less affected. Here are several temples, some of no small interest and dignity; also a considerable number of sites of ancient settlements which have never yet been properly examined. These must contain things of no little interest and value to the ethnologist, the antiquary, the historian, and the artist. The readers of the *Times* will be glad to know that the Egyptian Government is by no means indifferent to these things. I am permitted to state on the best authority that the matter will be thoroughly examined, with a view to taking steps that as little harm as is possible under the circumstances shall be done to the temples, etc."

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Miss Barr-Brown, who sends us the photograph reproduced on the next page, writes: "Two early mediæval examples of cope chests are preserved in York Cathedral; they are now placed on the south side of the aisle, in front of the entrance to the crypt. These chests, or arks, were made to contain the copes of the officiating clergy of the Cathedral, and, as the form was that of an exact semicircle, these chests were constructed of half that size, so that the copes could lie in them by being once folded. They are of large size, the radius of the circle of the more ancient one being 6 feet 6 inches, and the other 6 feet 2 inches. They are of wood covered with flowing ironwork laid on leather. The

earlier chest appears to be of the twelfth century, 'the circular branches to the band being common to Norman ironwork; the curves are stiff and wanting in the grace and elegance of the next century' (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. ccx.). Other examples of similar character exist at Wells Cathedral and in the churches of Lockinge, Berkshire, and Church Brampton, Northants; but none of these is equal to the York arks in the grace and beauty of the curves and the

while the ornamental grounds were laid out by Shenstone.



The Roman Archæological Society has passed a resolution drawing attention to the condition of the tombs on the Via Latina, which are being much injured by the smoke and wax of tapers; to the neglected state of the Excubitorium of the Seventh Cohort of the Firemen in Trastevere; and to the abandonment into which the old city walls have in

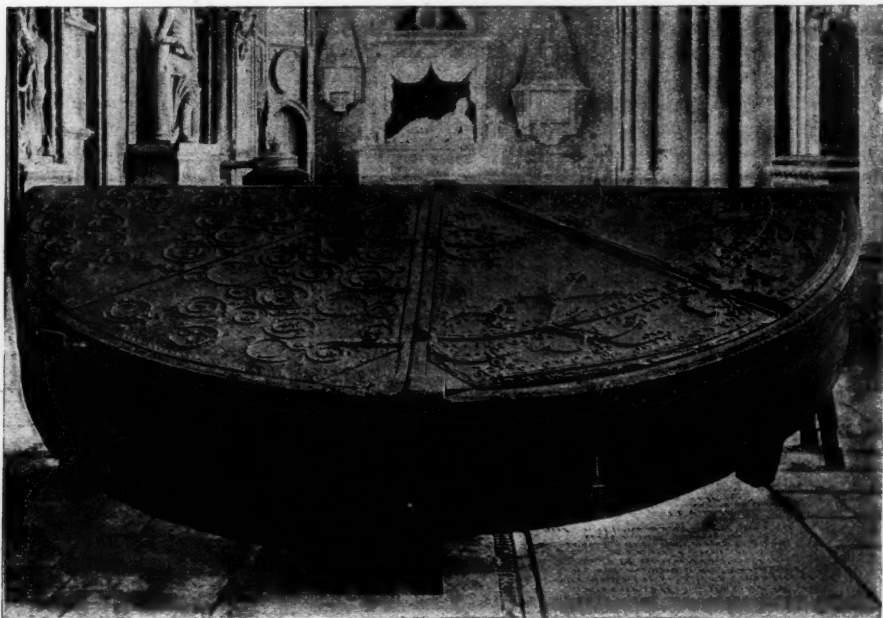


Photo by Messrs. Duncan and Lewin, York.

COPE CHESTS IN YORK CATHEDRAL.

skill with which the surface is so regularly covered."



Several old country houses have recently been either destroyed or badly damaged by fire. One of the worst of these fires was that at Enville Hall, near Stourbridge, the seat of the Countess of Stamford and Warrington. The house itself was of no great antiquity, the older part only dating from the middle of the eighteenth century, but it contained some relics of Lady Jane Grey,

some places been allowed to fall. The Society has urged the Minister of Education and the Mayor of Rome to take the necessary steps for the preservation of these valuable monuments of ancient times, and it proposes to invite every archæological, artistic, and historical society in Rome to name one representative to a permanent committee for the preservation of historic and artistic buildings. These steps have been taken none too soon, for the frightful atrocities of "La Terza Roma" are gradually



replacing the picturesque old corners of the city. Mediæval Rome especially needs protection.



"The handing by His Majesty the King," says the *Law Times*, "of a new Great Seal to Lord Halsbury makes the Lord Chancellor the fortunate possessor of two disused Great Seals. When there is a substitution of a new Great Seal for an old one, the old Great Seal remains—as was stated by the late Mr. Hanbury, as Secretary to the Treasury, in the House of Commons on May 28, 1900—the property of the Sovereign. It is, however, in accordance with custom, given to the Lord Chancellor as one of the perquisites of his office. In May, 1900, a new Great Seal was substituted for the old one, which had been in use since 1878, and was given to Lord Halsbury, who was then Lord Chancellor, by the late Queen Victoria. The death of Queen Victoria eight months afterwards rendered, by reason of the alteration in the name and style of the Sovereign consequent on the demise of the Crown, another Great Seal, which came into use on Monday in last week, necessary. The second Great Seal which has fallen to the lot of Lord Halsbury has been only three and a half years in use, and its cost was £400. In the late reign there were four Great Seals, of which the first was made in 1838, and remained in use till 1860; its cost is now unknown. The second Great Seal, which was in use from 1860 till 1878, cost £413; and the third Great Seal, which was in use from 1878 till 1900, cost £513."



Mr. St. George Gray, the curator of the Somerset Archaeological Society's Museum at Taunton, recently lectured in that town on some excavations which he has lately made at Small Down Camp, near Evercreech. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Gray said that he conducted excavations at the camp for eight working days, the exploration having been organized chiefly through the kindness and instrumentality of the Rev. W. T. Dyne, Vicar of Evercreech. The camp, the summit of which is 728 feet above mean sea-level, is situated half a mile to the south-east of Chesterblade, where Roman remains and coins have been found, and

between Evercreech, Bruton, and Shepton Mallet. It is in a very strong position, being surrounded on the north, west, and south-west by a deep valley; the eastern side, which is the only accessible point, is connected with an outlying branch of the Mendip Range. The camp takes the form of an irregular elongated oval, and the inner bank encloses an area of five acres. The greater part of the camp is encompassed by a vallum of considerable relief, averaging  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the natural slope of the ground in the highest parts. The whole of the eastern boundary of the camp, the weakest side, is defended by three valla with intervening fossæ. What makes Small Down a remarkable and unusual ancient enclosure is that the site is a combination of an encampment and of a burial-ground. Whether the camp was made before the erection of the tumuli on the summit, or *vice versa*, was a point which Mr. Gray was unprepared to answer with certainty. It was probable that the barrows existed before the lines of earthworks were constructed. At any rate, the barrows, ramparts, and ditches all date from the Bronze Age—a period which, in Britain, extended approximately from 1700 B.C. to 300 B.C., at which latter date (about the commencement of the Prehistoric Iron Age) the lake village at Glastonbury had hardly commenced to exist, or, if so, was quite in its infancy. Mr. Gray then described the excavations which he made, and said no object whatever found in the ditches could be assigned to an earlier date than 1000 B.C. He discovered a cremated interment, placed on the surface of the undisturbed sand. There was no indication of a cinerary urn having been used. The remains, which are very imperfectly cinerated, are those of a young person. The area near the interment was found to contain many flint implements, flakes, and pottery. No fewer than fifty-one fragments of British pottery were found at various depths in the first cutting, some forming parts of very large and thick vessels, none, however, being decorated; all was hand-made, and both the soft variety and the coarse variety were represented. In concluding, Mr. Gray said it was hoped that this work, and similar work at Castle Neroche last year, might be followed up by

excavations into other well-known Somersetshire earthworks, most of which have never been explored, or, if so, not methodically.

Antiquaries interested in London topography will be pleased to hear that Messrs. George Falkner and Sons are about to issue a limited edition of an historical atlas of London, which will contain reprints of rare and valuable maps selected from the Crace collection. The gem of the atlas will be the Faithorne map of 1658, recently acquired by the British Museum, of which the only other copy is in the National Library of Paris. The descriptive notes will be written by Mr. Randall Davies, F.S.A.

We are indebted to the *Glasgow Herald* for the following note: "An archaeological discovery has lately been made which M. Maspero ranks along with that of the Serapeum as one of the two most important contributions to Egyptian history. The discoverer is M. Legrain, who for some years has been engaged in repairing and strengthening the Temple of Karnak, otherwise called the Temple of Amon, at Thebes. In the course of the work last winter he lighted upon a sort of pit on the southern side of the ruins, in which, in the midst of mud and water, innumerable stone statues were heaped pell-mell one upon another. There proved to be 450 of them, all more or less well preserved, and M. Legrain has spent the summer of this year in examining and arranging them. They are now in the Cairo Museum, and prove to be of remarkable interest and value. Many of them are royal statues, and among these are several that represent the Kings of the old empire, the most ancient being, in the discoverer's opinion, a King of the Second Dynasty, which is dated by Mr. Flinders Petrie as about 4500-4200 B.C. The next ancient statue is that of Khufu (Cheops), the builder of the Great Pyramid, and the second King of the Fourth Dynasty, fixed about 4000-3700 B.C. Kings and Queens of the Fifth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Eighteenth Dynasties are also represented, the figure of Thothmes III., the great conqueror, being described as the '*chef d'œuvre*' of the whole collection, and one of the most beautiful works of art that have been

bequeathed to us by antiquity.' There is a statue, moreover, of another conqueror—Rameses II.—who reigned in the fourteenth century B.C. Besides these royal relics, there is a large number of statues of priests and prophets of Amon and other high officials, the inscriptions on which give valuable genealogical and historical information, furnishing, for example, the name of a hitherto unknown King. One of the statues is in Greek garb, and probably belongs to the time of the Ptolemies, in the fourth or third century B.C. The existence of this collection of statues has been explained by M. Maspero in his address delivered in supplement of the reading of M. Legrain's paper at the Egyptian Institute in Paris. After its destruction by the Assyrians, and also by the Persians under Cambyses, Thebes lay neglected until the time of the earlier Ptolemies, who, desiring to conciliate their subjects, restored the Temple of Karnak, Ptolemy Soter, the first of the Dynasty, building a shrine there for himself. But as the enormous number of statues had no artistic interest for their restorers, but exercised a certain influence on them, probably of a supposed sacred or magical quality, they buried them out of the way in the place where they have been found."

A remarkably rich find of ancient gold coins is reported at Lalbenque, near Cahors. Some workmen were demolishing an old house when they drove their picks into an iron box, buried in a thick old wall, from which fell ninety-eight gold coins, all dating back to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and all coined by the Italian States of those periods. It is supposed that at some time a collector occupied the house.

Our old correspondent Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes to tell us that on December 2, in the course of some excavations for pipes in St. James' Lane in that city, "the workmen found about 2 feet under the road, once rural, enclosed in a cist of loose flints, three vases of Upchurch ware. The largest was a cinerary urn with the cremated bones within. This was slightly damaged by the pick. The others were small saucer-like vessels, known as 'food' or 'incense' vessels, placed with burnt bones. Not far

off was found a beautifully preserved small brass of Crispus, which may possibly indicate the period of the burial. The land all around was years ago unbuilt on, and remains, both British and Roman, have been found during laying out roads, building, etc. The vases are in private and appreciative hands, and may find their way to the local museum."

On November 25 a very interesting paper, written by Mr. E. P. Warren, entitled, "The Abbey Mill Stream and Bridge at the Corner of Tufton Street and Great College Street, Westminster," was read before the members of the Architectural Association. The greater part of Mr. Warren's paper was taken up with a description, as furnished from recent excavations, of the water-course, which ran on the south of the garden of the Abbey by the dead wall, as it was called, which separated the garden from the water-course. Many believed that this water-course was a tidal creek, practicable for boats and barges up to the Abbey gateway, now represented by the archway, giving access to the south-eastern corner of Dean's Yard. Clearly this water-course was a mill-stream, serving a mill placed on the river-bank at the southern end of the Victoria Tower Garden. This mill was clearly shown in several ancient views. In the excavations a very large number of objects were found. One fragment was a portion of a Purbeck marble shaft, which he believed was the upper part of the shaft from the north-eastern angle of the Confessor's shrine, and exactly fitted that position.

Professor Diels, of Berlin, reports that a papyrus recently found at Abusir consists of what may really be described as parts of a Greek encyclopædia, apparently condensed from a larger work. They contain lists of lawyers and artists, the seven wonders of the world, and the then known mountains, islands, and rivers.

The *Art Journal* for November, we may note, contained a number of reproductions from photographs illustrating the excavations in the Roman Forum; while *Country Life* of December 3 had some half-dozen illustrations of the curious old dog-tongs still preserved in certain Welsh churches. One pair may

be seen in Bangor Cathedral in a glass case hanging on the wall opposite the north door. These quaint implements, usually of oak, though two iron examples are shown, are all much alike, and were used for ejecting quarrelsome dogs from church during service. The wooden dogs preserved at Llanynys, a church between Denbigh and Ruthin, bear numerous teeth-marks, says the writer of the article, "which go to prove that the poor beast strongly resented his ignominious expulsion from church."

Lecturing a few weeks ago on "An Old British Road"—i.e., the road from Dover to Winchester—Mr. Hilaire Belloc said that one of the causes which contributed to the preservation of the road from Canterbury to Winchester was that a great part of it lay on chalk. He believed that of its total length of 121 miles, about 55 per cent. was on chalk. Another reason was the pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. The murder of St. Thomas took place just before Winchester had lost its old importance. The old road was undoubtedly revived by the pilgrimage, and remained a kind of sacred way until the Reformation. It was an interesting fact that when Henry VIII. was going to the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," he did not go by Rochester, as he might have done, but went instead by the old way to Canterbury. That was, however, the last of the great progresses along the road. It was an excellent instance of the irony of history that the effect of the turnpike system, by inducing people to make use of roads in which there were no turnpikes, was to tend to the preservation of the old roads, which had been on the point of disappearing. About 60 per cent. of the old road from Winchester to Canterbury was well known. Of the remainder, about 20 per cent. was guessed at, more or less accurately. In tracing it, they were guided by the indications afforded by the road in places now known, by the soils which were chosen, by the trees which grew along it, and by the names of places along the route. He had been able in this way to reconstruct, he might say, the whole way, with the exception of some small gaps. He admitted that as regarded twenty miles it was only a hypo-

thesis, and close on two miles he was unable to find. Of all the important roads of antiquity, this one was nearest to London, a great section of it running close to the capital.



## Old Sussex Glass : Its Origin and Decline.

BY CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A.

**T**HE writer of this article, in pursuing his researches into the ancient industries of Sussex, and wishing to supplement his papers which have already appeared in the collections of the Sussex Archaeological Society, desires to call the attention of other archaeologists by the following preliminary notice on the Sussex industry of glass-making in the hope that he may obtain further information on the subject. The glass-making industry in Sussex dates at all events from early mediæval days, and thenceforward up to the end of the sixteenth century that county was undoubtedly the chief centre of the industry in England. All hope of tracing its origin is apparently lost. It may, indeed, date far back into prehistoric times. From the earliest age when man commenced to use fire, the phenomenon of the melting of *silica* in contact with *alkali* derived from wood-ash must have presented itself. We know that both the Romans and the Anglo-Saxons used both cast and blown glass in Britain, and Sussex is rich in local specimens obtained from the graves of Anglo-Saxons at High Down, Worthing, and elsewhere; but, although highly probable, evidence stops short of the discovery of the traces of any local manufacture in England. Pliny mentions that glass was imported into the interior of Britain in the form of *massæ*,—namely, rough lumps of glass, to be subsequently melted, tinted, and worked up by the local artificers. In 1848 Dr. Guest drew attention to a considerable quantity of coloured glass which was to be found upon the beach between Brighton and Rottingdean,

worn into the form of pebbles by the action of the tide. This glass, he suggested, was derived from the remains of a Roman glass factory situate somewhere upon the cliffs bordering the seashore. The action of the "Eastward Drift," whereby large masses of beach are transported from west to east along our southern coast, renders it doubtful how far these glass pebbles may be considered to be local, and evidence of their Roman origin has not been made out clearly. The Anglo-Saxon blown glass vessels from the Sussex graves show an advanced state of manufacture, but, from their forms, foreign importation is suspected.

Glass-making in its rudest and simplest form as cast glass, does not seem to have been practised in Britain in the year 675, when Bede relates how he sent to Gaul for artisans to glaze his church and monastery at Wearmouth. Formerly the windows of the churches in England were closed with wooden shutters, or lattices made of wick, and when glass was used at Worcester about the year 744, and the moon and stars were seen through a medium which would allow light to pass, while excluding the effects of weather, supernatural agency was suspected. In tracing the history of glass in this country, a distinction must be drawn between window glass and glass vessels. Many examples of the former still remain, whereas mediæval glass vessels are exceedingly rare, and no examples of glass drinking-cups are to be traced between Saxon times and the end of the sixteenth century, having (it is feared) succumbed during the lapse of time. Window glass existed in two forms—the cast and the blown. Among the remains of Sussex Roman villas there may still be traced portions of old translucent window glass made by casting molten glass upon the smooth surface of stone, producing a pane smooth on one side and rough on the other. We have seen that this art was in Britain lost in the days of Bede, and it probably never really flourished until the country began to settle down after the Norman invasion and our splendid examples of early pointed architecture commenced to rise.

It is apparent that at the end of the twelfth century the art of window-glass-making existed in great perfection. The



earliest and finest examples are to be found in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury; for other specimens we may look at the rose-window in the northern transept at Lincoln, the remains of a "Jesse" window on the north side of the nave clerestory at York, and the pattern windows in Salisbury Cathedral. These belong to the first half of the thirteenth century. Old royal accounts at the Record Office show how the English monarchs from time to time drew upon the resources of the Sussex glass manufactures. Edward III. when rebuilding St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster, between the years 1349 and 1351, issued several writs to his Sheriffs in various counties, including Sussex and Surrey, to procure glass (probably cast) for the chapel windows. Let us glance, by the light of these accounts, at the artificers at work upon this Wealden glass. We find that "Master John of Chester and his five assistants, master glaziers, drew the images of the glass windows on white tables, each receiving one shilling a day. Eleven painters at sevenpence a day laid the glass on the tables and painted it, and fifteen others cut, broke, and joined it together at the wages of sixpence a day, with assistants who were paid at the rate of fourpence halfpenny or fourpence. John Geddyng washed the tables with *servicia* and whitening from time to time as fresh services were required for the drawings; and Thomas Dadynton and Robert Yerdlesle ground the colours at the wages of fourpence halfpenny a day. White, blue, azure and red glass were bought by the *poundus*, blue, red, and azure, coming by water from London to Westminster, and much white glass from John de Alemyne at Chiddingfold in Surrey." Blown window glass was made by the "verriers" of Colchester at the end of the thirteenth and the early part of the fourteenth century.

Let us now turn our attention from the beautiful ancient window glass, which takes away much of the cheerlessness and mellows the aspect of the gray walls of our stately churches, and consider early glass vessels of domestic use. Every sort of blown glass contains two ingredients—namely, *silica* and *alkali*, the former being the acid, and the latter the base or solvent. The varieties in

the nature of glass depend upon the alkali used and upon the other constituents—such as lime, oxide of iron or manganese, lead, alumina, etc.—which may be added. The quality of the glass depends upon the purity of the alkali, and so long as this was derived, as in the Sussex works, from ashes of wood, bracken or "fern," bean-cods and seaweed, the quality constantly varied, and was often inferior. The ancients never attained the long-sought perfection in clear "crystalline" glass, owing to the limited size of their furnaces and melting-pots, the production of pure "crystalline" necessitating long-continued fusion in large pots. The Anglo-Saxon glass never approached the clearness of the Roman *crystallinum*, a colourless glass, very light in weight, and held in great esteem, though much inferior to our modern flint glass. The Roman was, however, superior to the old Sussex or Wealden glass, which was of a coarse green variety, owing to oxide of iron impurities. The earliest mediæval drinking-vessels in England which remain to us were brought from the East, some being Saracenic, others Italian, such as Venetian and Muranian. Some of these have descended to us in the form of heir-looms attached to certain houses and estates under the name of "lucks," such as the Luck of Muncaster and that of Edenhall, the breaking of which was supposed to terminate the luck of the family or estate. The essential quality of "lucks" was that they were bound to be made of fragile material. But, no doubt, coarse vessels of blown glass were produced by the Wealden glass makers from the earliest times. Among these may be reckoned the green bulbous flasks with long necks, two of which, from Fletching and Beckley (Sussex), are in the Sussex Archaeological Society's Museum.

The antiquity of glass-making at Chiddingfold in the Weald has been proved by the Rev. T. S. Cooper, F.S.A., of Eastbourne, from documents. Laurence, the glass-maker (*vitrearius*), had a grant of twenty acres of land in Chiddingfold about the year 1230. In a deed of 1301, a certain rent in the parish was released to William, son of William the *verir* of that place. During the fourteenth century four generations of the local family of Schutere followed the occupa-

tion of "glassieres" in Chiddingfold and Kirdford. The first occurrence recorded of glass-vessel-making in the Weald is that by John Glasewryth of Staffordshire, who had a grant of land in Sheurwode, Kirdford, where he made "brodeglass" and "vessel." But vessels of wood, *treen*, horn, and leather, were far more generally used than glass. The use of the large leathern blackjacks at Court gave rise to the "traveller's tale," long believed in France, that Englishmen drank out of their boots.

The glass makers in Sussex are seldom referred to; one of the earliest references is by Thomas Charnock in his *Breviary of Philosophy* in 1557, and, judging from the following quotation, this "gentleman glass-maker" (as glass-makers of the period loved to be called) was an independent and perhaps irascible person:

As for glassmakers, they be scant in the land.  
Yet one there is, as I doe understand:  
And in Sussex is now his habitation,  
At Chiddingsfold he works of his occupation.  
To go to him is necessary and meete,  
Or send a servant who is discrete:  
And desire him, in most humble wise,  
To blow thee a glasse after thy devise.

It seems almost disrespectful when Mr. Hartshorne says: "This Chiddingfold man can only have produced, as his predecessors did, the commonest green glass made from coarse local sand (Hastings sand) and impure alkali obtained from wood ashes." Glass houses have been traced by documentary evidence to Fernfold Wood, Kirdford, Wisborough Green, Ewhurst, and Alfold, in the Western Weald; and to Beckley, Northiam, near Rye, and Hastings, in the Eastern Weald. "Glassye Borough" occurs in connection in Beckley Peasemarch as a mediæval place-name. Camden says in his *Britannia* speaking of Sussex: "Neither want here glasse-houses, but the glasse there made, by reason of the manner of making, I wot not whether, is likewise nothing so pure and cleare, and therefore used of the common sort only;" and another writer says: "Neither can we match the purity of the Venice glasses, and yet many green ones are blown in Sussex profitable to the makers and convenient to the users thereof." By an Act of 39 Elizabeth, cap. 4, glass

men who carried glass on their backs in a pack were allowed to rove the country so long as they were of good behaviour, and not as pedlars and chapmen, who were deemed rogues and vagabonds. They, however, soon earned for themselves a similar reputation. A country amusement was to get one of these glass men to thrash his glass, breaking it to pieces with a stick, which he was willing to do for a consideration from the yokel *jeunesse dorée* of the period.

Speed, in his *Atlas* (1610), sounded an oft-repeated warning when he mentioned the production of "Iron and Glasse" in Sussex, namely: "As they bring great gaine to their possessors, so doe they impoverish the country of woods, whose want will be found in ages to come, if not at this present in some sort felt." Another complaint alleged that "the glasse-houses remove and follow the woods with small charge, which the ironworks cannot easily do." Notice of this evil was first taken towards the end of the sixteenth century, when the foreigners began to take up glass-vessel-making in England seriously. The first foreigners were induced to come by Edward VI., but they were hastily recalled by their own countrymen, who were jealous that their secrets should be discovered. In 1567 Jean Carré, from the Low Countries, petitioned for a license to make glass, the fuel to be obtained from Arundel; and certain Frenchmen applied for a monopoly of window-glass manufacture. Thereupon a communication was sent to the Chiddingfold glass-maker, who declared that he "neither had nor could make window glass." He said that he only produced "small things, such as mortars, bottles and orinaux." The latter were water globes used to place in front of rushlights to increase their power. No doubt a distinction was drawn between "glass quarries" (small lozenge shaped panes) and larger window glass. Mr. Cooper discovered pieces of green glass on the site of an old glass-house at Chiddingfold, which are exhibited in the Surrey Archæological Society's Museum at Guildford. In 1567 Carré wrote that he had erected a glass-house at Fernfold Wood in Loxwood (Sussex). He was sending to Spain for

soda, as his alkaline flux, to get it purer or to save the timber. In conjunction with another of his countrymen, Becker, he engaged to exercise and practise "the art and feats or mysterie of making *glas* for *glasinge* such as is made in ffrance, Lorrayne and Burgundy," and to teach English apprentices. The most important introduction of foreigners in the glass-making industry of Sussex took place when the French Huguenots came over in 1567, and the industry received a great stimulus. Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., states that the parish registers of Wisborough Green (Sussex) give the names between 1581 and 1600 of Tyzack, Henzy, Tyttery, Bongar, De Caquery. At Alfold was buried John Carry (Carré), "Mr. of the Glashouse," May 23, 1572. The names of Brasso, Perres, Pereor, Bossom, and Parnys, also occur in connection with glass-houses in Sussex.

In 1579, at Beckley, near Rye, a Venetian, Sebastian Orlanden, and certain Frenchmen from Lorraine, Delakay, Okes, Soday Extanta, made bugles, "amells," and "glasse in collers (in colours). Mr. Evelyn, the diarist, tells us that his father brought over glass workers after the massacres in France, and settled them on his estate in Sussex, where they remained for many generations. In 1581 complaints were made by the Mayor and jurats of Rye of the wasting of the woods near Rye, Winchelsea, and Hastings, by the iron and glass houses. As usual, the influx of foreign workmen and the destruction of the woods gave rise to local dissatisfaction, and in 1574 the Bishop of Chichester informed Lord Burghley of a plot of "certain vicious persons" about Petworth to rob and murder the French glass-makers and burn their houses. These troubles led to neglect of the trade and in 1584-85 an Act was passed against glass-making by "strangers and out-landish men" within the realm, for the preservation of the woods. Timber-cutting was limited to certain areas. No foreigners were allowed to make glass unless instructed by Englishmen, and then only in the proportion of one foreigner to two Englishmen.

Aubrey states that eleven glass-houses at Chiddingfold (Surrey) were suppressed during Elizabeth's reign, and another was petitioned

against at Hindhead on account of the waste of timber trees. The men at Fernfold migrated to a vast beech-wood called Buckholt Wood, in Hampshire. The time had fully come when pit and sea coal should be brought into use. At first this was thought impossible. The old way of making glass with sand, often containing iron impurities, had been superseded by the use of flint, the larger proportion of silica producing a finer and clearer glass. The fumes of pit coal were found to affect injuriously flint glass when mixed with litharge in the open pots used with timber fuel. As soon as it was discovered that closing the pot remedied this defect, the long-sought legislation came, and with it the extinction of the Sussex industry. The "Proclamation touching Glasses" of May 23, 1615, prohibited the use of wood in glass-making furnaces, and only allowed sea or pit coal or other fuel not being wood, declaring that "it were the lesse evil to reduce the times into the ancient manner of drinking in stone and of lattice windows than to suffer the loss of such a treasure" as timber, so necessary for the navy. At the same time the importation of foreign glass was interdicted. Readers who desire to obtain information as to the later stages of the glass industry should consult the able volume on *English Glasses*, by Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., to whom the writer records his acknowledgments for great assistance in the preparation of this article.

It is curious to observe that in 1614 the monopoly of the glass industry fell into the hands of a Vice-Admiral of the Fleet. Admiral Mansel, a comrade of Effingham and Essex, was a master gentleman glass-maker as early as 1606. The patent which Mansel secured in 1614-15, in the words of the modern vernacular of finance, "cornered" the glass industry in England for nearly forty years. The glass-making has never returned to Sussex, and it was left to the iron foundries to complete the destruction of the ancient forests of the Weald.



## Notes on Lapley Font, Staffordshire.

BY C. LYNAM, F.S.A.



R. EYTON, in his *Domesday Studies: Staffordshire*, when reviewing the "Circuits of Domesday Commissioners," writes: "We have seen that the notes taken in some parts of the Northamptonshire circuit happened to be so mistakenly codified by the clerks of the exchequers as that some manors of one county of the circuit appear among the manors of another county. The Northamptonshire survey embodies two remarkable instances of this same confusion. Under the title 'Terra Sancti Remigii Remis,' and with the rubric of 'Codweston Hundred,' it describes the two manors of 'Lepilie' and 'Merseton.' Now, Northamptonshire contained no such hundred as Codweston, and Lapley and Marston, which remained for ages in the possession of the French Abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims, were Staffordshire manors in the Staffordshire Hundred of 'Cuddwestan'—nay, they still remain in the Staffordshire Hundred, now miswritten Cuttlestone."

And, again, under the heading of "Terra Sancti Remigii," Mr. Eyton writes: "The French Abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims had at the date of Domesday four manors in Staffordshire. These were Meaford, Ridware, Lapley, and Marston, all in Cuddlestone Hundred. Lapley and Marston were transferred by coeval error from the Staffordshire to the Northants schedules of survey. Of Lapley and Marston, Domesday says that the Abbey of Rheims had them before the Conquest. At Lapley was eventually established a cell or priory of the Church of Rheims. The annals of the said church have a story on this wise: Edward the Confessor had promised to visit Rome. Instead of going, he sent Aldred, Archbishop of York, who took with him several English nobles. Among others went Burchard, the youthful and promising son of Algar, Earl of the Mercians. The embassy, on its return, having reached France, and Burchard, being seized with fever, took up his lodging at Rheims. Death impending, the youth made

out of his patrimony liberal grants of bills and farms to the abbey, which grants had the (subsequent) approval of Earl Algar and King Edward. Before he expired, Burchard asked for burial at the Abbey of St. Remigius, and was in due course interred in the polyandrium of the church. Such was the origin of Lapley Priory, says the French annalist, and if Domesday does not tell the whole story, it stamps it with unequivocal marks of truth.



THE FONT: EAST.

Chronology is also in support of this story, and the story thus supported corrects a hitherto defective chronology. Archbishop Aldred's return from Rome was in the summer of 1061. Algar, Earl of Mercia, said by the old genealogists to have died in 1059, has been shown by high authority (Mr. Freeman) to have been living much later, and probably to have died in 1062."

Lapley is a remote village lying about one mile to the north of the Watling Street, between Uriconium and Etocetum, and about three miles west from Penkridge Station, on the London and North-Western Railway between Wolverhampton and Stafford.

The church, as at present, has a chancel,



central tower, and nave, the total length inside being 71 feet. The core of the building is Norman, the north, south and west arches of the tower being perfect, and of that date, and there is one Norman window on the south side of the chancel. Originally the chancel was probably apsidal; the east wall and the flanks as far as the chord-line are of thirteenth-century date, also the east arch of the tower. The upper part of the tower is of Perpendicular date, and the windows of the nave are late insertions. In the ringing-room of the tower there are some curiously-carved bosses on the face of the walls, which are decidedly French in character, and they have no purpose beyond being ornamental; originally

of its soffit are original, and the shaft and base are modern. So it would seem not improbable that the original font, of which the bowl only now remains, may have been of what is known as the tub form, though octagonal on plan, and that these carvings were alone upon it, or accompanied others on the part which it is suggested may have been removed.

Seven only of the octagon faces are carved; the eighth is quite plain, and always has been. The general treatment of these carvings is of the simplest possible kind; the effect produced is arrived at by merely sinking the background from the face of the stone to the outline of the subjects, and then by incised lines marking the several features which come



NO. 1.—THE NATIVITY.

they would be seen inside. It is not clear that transepts were ever built, there being no indication of their presence, and the walls filling in the arches are of the full thickness of the tower walls, and their masonry of early character.

It is to the font in this little remote church that attention is now more particularly invited. It is here illustrated by photographs, and also the several carvings thereon.

The bowl of the font is octagonal, and measures 36 inches in diameter and 18 inches in height. This form and these dimensions raise decided doubt as to the early character of the bowl itself, and therefore as to the carvings upon it. But on examination of the bowl it will be observed that neither the chamfer on its upper edge nor the shapings

within the outlines, so that the subjects are in flat relief only, flush with the faces of the bowl. No background is attempted in any of the panels, their margins closely surrounding the subjects represented.

Some of the subjects tell their own story without a doubt being possible of their meaning. What may be called the first of them bears a perfectly distinct inscription cut in the stone in plain Roman characters, and being "Het Geborte Christi," which a learned linguist explains as "'The Birth of Christ' in modern Dutch." So plain are these letters that they look like the work only of yesterday. But they appear to have been retouched in recent years. Such, however, can hardly be said of the reliefs which accompany them.

Looking at this panel of the Nativity (No. 1), and turning to the Gospel of St. Luke, we there read: "And she brought forth her first-born Son and wrapped Him in swaddling-clothes, and laid Him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn. And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field keeping watch over their

outer world to behold the long-promised Messiah.

Panel No. 2 gives the "Adoration of the Magi." On this subject St. Matthew relates: "There came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying, Where is He that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen His star in the East, and are come to worship Him.



NO. 2.—THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI.

flock by night." And "the shepherds said one to another, Let us go even unto Bethlehem and see this thing which has come to pass which the Lord hath made known unto us. And they came with haste and found Mary and Joseph and the Babe lying in the manger." How literal and how quaintly rendered is this story in the representation before us!

And when they had heard the King, they departed; and, lo! the star which they saw in the East went before them till it came and stood over where the young child was. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young Child with Mary His Mother, and fell down and worshipped Him; and when they had opened their treasures,



NO. 3.—THE CIRCUMCISION.

The manger with the head of the ox above; the Mother seated with the babe on her lap, with St. Joseph at her side, and an attendant at her feet, in the act of clothing the child; the three shepherds who have entered in haste fresh from the field and eagerly verifying the glad promise which the Angel of the Lord had made to them, the first of the

they presented Him with gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh." Here are represented the star with its shining light; the Mother seated with her Child in her lap, and the wise men, two on one side and one on the other, bowing their knees in fervent adoration, and gladly presenting their mystical gifts. Another figure in a standing posture (possibly

St. Joseph) makes up the whole group given in this panel.

No. 3.—The third subject is that of the "Circumcision." St. Luke says of this event: "And when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the Child, they brought Him to Jerusalem to present Him to the

Jews," which Mr. Romilly Allen observes is a favourite subject with early carvers, illustrating the statement of St. Matthew: "Then came they and laid hands on Jesus and took Him." The figures on each side of the central one have evidently taken hold of the arms of the central figure with one hand, and have the



NO. 4.—THE SEIZING.

Lord." The treatment in this case is that the Child is seated on the knee of an aged figure. Another figure seated executes the operation of his office. Two others stand behind taking part in the ceremony. On the other side of the central figure is the Blessed Mother (and probably St. Joseph) making the offering of the turtle dove for sacrifice.

others upraised against him; these are abetted by the others.

No. 5 also consists of six figures, and the subject is difficult to make out. The central figure appears to be of a female, and she would seem to be imploring a blessing; the three figures to her right look to be bearing a common presentation to her, and the first



NO. 5.—THE MIRACLE OF THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

No. 4 of the series is not so easily deciphered; it has in it six figures: to the right three and to the left two and the central one, which is clearly the main point of interest. The side figures face to this one, and are distinctly engaged therewith. Perhaps it is "The Seizure of Christ by the

to her right seems also to be so engaged, and the one to the left to be furthering the common object. Whilst the central figure has the main prominence, all the others, except that immediately to the right of the centre, look forward as if in expectation of some sought-for benefit.

No. 6 panel is not altogether easy of interpretation. In it there are four figures, one seated and apparently administering judgment. The next figure is pointed at by the remaining two, and the whole suggests the representation of Christ before Pilate, the words of St. Matthew being: "At the

It has already been noticed that there is an entire absence of background, architectural or otherwise; a few pieces of the rudest furniture make up all the accessories to the subjects.

Again, it will be seen that there is nothing in the nature of symbolism about the figures,



NO. 6.—CHRIST BEFORE PILATE.

last came two false witnesses and said, This fellow said I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days."

The last subject (No. 7) of the panels is the "Annunciation" (which perhaps should have been referred to first), when, as St. Luke relates, the angel Gabriel tells to a blessed

and although the dresses vary, there do not appear to be any strongly distinguishing marks in their treatment. Referring, lastly, to the very interesting question of date, it would be somewhat rash of me to speak at all positively on the subject. In considering it the Dutch inscription has to be explained.



NO. 7.—THE ANNUNCIATION.

Virgin named Mary of the village of Nazareth: "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee." In this representation the winged angel alights with outstretched hands in front of the Virgin, who is seated upon a couch with rays of glory surrounding her and the dove descending upon her.

Sampson Erdeswick, in his *History of Staffordshire*, relates that Lapley as an independent priory was dissolved in the third year of Henry V.'s reign, and that it was then made over to Tong in Shropshire. So no resident canon or inmate of the priory could execute such work subsequent to that date (unless someone did it from Tong). That the



carvings are of Post-Reformation time could hardly be said; the total absence of mediæval symbolism and the general style of treatment seem to exclude them from that era. Are they of the date of the Church—that is, of the first half of the twelfth century? or do they go as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor, in whose reign the priory was bestowed on the monks of the Abbey of St. Remigius of Rheims? I confess not to have satisfied myself by a satisfactory answer to these queries. That they were cut when art was at a rude ebb is clear; at the same time there is an innocent expression of force and earnestness about the work which usually accompanies early productions, and there can be no mistake that they convey the expression of a simple faith in fundamental Scriptural truths. I seek the opinions of those more able than myself to decide the doubtful points herein suggested, and shall esteem most highly any hint that may tend to a solution of the question.



## A Quarrel among Thieves, 1556.

BY THE REV. J. E. BROWN, B.A.

**T**HE disgraceful robbery and sacrilege which took shelter under the name of zeal for the reformation of religion is well known. The following extracts from "The Return of Church Goods in the Sixth Year of Edward VI.," preserved in the Public Record Office, give us a sample of what took place in many parishes. Everybody wanted to make something out of the plunder of the Church. Those who did not get as much as they wanted were ready enough to charge with dishonesty those who were more successful thieves. Hence mutual recriminations, which probably resulted in everyone keeping what he had got.

Meppershall, as the name is now spelt, is a parish in the south-east corner of Bedfordshire. The first Return of Church Goods to which reference is made in one of the letters has not been preserved. The story opens with the following charge:

VOL. I.

Ornaments belongyng to the Church of Mepsale and sold (*erased*) and deteyned by Thomas Stringer of the same:

Fyrste one chalesse p'cellgylte solde unto Leonard Daye for xx crownes ..sma iiii*l*. xix*s*.\*

Itm., one cope and a vestment of red velvett solde to Henrye Graye .. xxvs.

Itm., one handbell solde to Leonard Daye .. .. . xvjd.

Itm., the same Thoms deteyneth the veile the coueryng for the roode and the canapie of clothe and freged w<sup>th</sup> sylke. The same Thoms did deface a grayle belongyng to the said Church and he hath also steyne other albes and alter clothes and will not restore the same.

And when the poore demande the same he revileth them and caletth them begarly knaves and evill entreteth them.

Exhibit<sup>d</sup> by Willm Rolf of Mepsall.

In the margin a later hand writes: "N<sup>t</sup> the same Thoms shalle p'yde a new canapie of sarsenett or satten on the furst of Aug." And below:

Yn the comyssyon's certyfycate of Beddfordshire beyng serched the xix<sup>th</sup> day of June itt appearyth that for the broken chalyce the cope of Taffyta and satten was p<sup>d</sup> to the comyssyon's hands by the said Thoms Strynger and is charged w<sup>th</sup>in the sume of cccviii*l*. r*yd* for the Church goods of Beddfordshyre.

This charge against Thomas Strynger does not appear to have been made until after the accession of Queen Mary, and we may very well suppose that while Thomas was inclined to the new ways, his accusers were attached to the old system, which the Queen was restoring.

The next document comes from the Commissioners:

After ower hertye comendations / Forasmuche as we are credebely informed that you onynstely reteyne in youre hands cert'yn church goods and sometyme belongyng to the p'yshe Church of Mepersale in the countye of Bedds These shalbe therfor to requyre you: And on the Kynge and the Quene's maiestyes behalffe streytlye to comaunde you by the vertue of there Highnes' comyssyon to us dyrected that you p'sonallye appere before us att Westm<sup>r</sup> in the late Augmentacon Courte the fyrste day of the nexte Trynytee tme to make answeere to such poynts and artycles as then shalbe objected ageynst you conseryng the sayd goods / Fayle you not hereof at youre p'yle.

From Westm<sup>r</sup> the xvij<sup>th</sup> of Maye 1556.

Yo<sup>r</sup> lovyng Friends

WILLIM BERNERS, THO. MILDMAY,

JOHN WYSEMAN.

\* A shilling probably thrown off for luck-money.

This is endorsed: "To Thom<sup>s</sup> Strynger of Mepersall in the Countye of Bedd yoman be this delyvered."

This summons drew from Thomas Strynger the following explanation and counter-charge:

The declaration of Thomas Strynger of Mepsall wthin the Countie of Bedd yoman of for and consnyng hys dyscharge of any church goods supposed to be by hym defrauded contrarye etc.

Impmis the seid Thomas sayethe that aboughte a vj or vij yeres past that he the seid Thomas and oñ Gowthes Parkes yoman of the same towne now decessyd were then churchwardens of the seid Church of Mepsall and at suche tyme and when they were comaunded by the Kyngs comysseyoners at that tyme appoynted to cm before them and to brynge wth them a lawfull inventory of all suche church goods and stocke of money as then were belongynge unto the church of the seid p'rysshe wherof they then as churchwardens were charged wthall whereuppon the seid churchwardens amonge many churchwardens of other p'rysshes dyd not only appeare at Luton but also at Clyfton and at the seid towne of Clyfton then dyd delyv<sup>r</sup> unto oñ Sir Michael Fysher Knyght and other then comysseyoners appoynted oñ certen inventory of all the church goods at that tyme belongynge the same church of Mepsall aforesaid yn the wh: Inventory were conteyned all thes p'cells followynge that ys to saye oñ Chales wth a patent a blacke velvet cope wth a vestment to the same belongynge a red saten cope a whyte vestment to the same wth certeyn awbes and alter clothes the nūber of wiche certainly are not yn ther knowledge and also v bells and also expressed yn the seid inventory at the same tyme that the church was ledde and the chauncell tyled and as for the seid stocke of money above specyfyed to his remembrance he sayeth dothe amounte unto xxxs. or xls. or thereaboughte wh was delyved by the seid churchwardens unto the ordenary longe before the makyng of the seid inventory and farder the seid Thomas sayethe that after the seid inventory p'sented and before any goods delyved by vertue of the same Inventory that the seid Gowthes Parkes and the seid Thomas Stringer uppon ther accompts makyng were dyscharged and oñ John Stringer and Harry Meade then newly elected and chosen churchwardens and after w<sup>h</sup> election and aboughte a iij yeres past they were comaunded amonge other to appeare before newe comysseyoners then for the ornaments of the church appoynted for to appeare before them at Bedf wth all the ornaments before specyfyed wthin the seid inventory at w<sup>h</sup> tyme the seid churchwardens then beyng did make delyve accordyngly as all other churchwardens were compelled to do the lyke and the same and this the seid Thomas Strynger sayethe and more yn the matter he cannot say trustyng that yt ys suffycent for his declaration.

And forasmtyche as yt ys to be supposed that oñ John Leventhorpe the elder gent of Mepsale aforesaid shal be the oñ of the p'curers of this byll aganst hym he sayethe he must nedes utter thyngs aganst the seid Leventhorpe that he wolde not gladly have don except comandement had compelled to do thereunto of for and concernyng the ymbeaselyng of certeyn goodes

w<sup>h</sup> never were put into the inventory and all by the lett and doying of the seid Leventhorpe w<sup>h</sup> p'tells so ymbeasled by the seid Leventhorpe be as after followethe.

Imprms he had a saunce bell hangynge in the belfrey and comited the same to his owne use and neyv<sup>r</sup> payd oñ peny therefore and by estymacon worthe to be sold iiij marks or there aboughte.

Itm., he had yn lyke man<sup>r</sup> a whyte satten cope braunched and a vestment to the same worthe viij. to be bought and payd therefore nev<sup>r</sup> a peny.

Itm., he had ij other vestments oñ of Lyons blew and whyte and the other of redd satten pryce to be sold xlii. or there aboughte.

And farder sayethe that when he and another joyned wth hym as churchwardens made awaye yn his time so beyng a gate pouste to his owne comoditie only worthe vijs. or viijs. and also consumed the stocke of a iiij marks or thereaboughte of redy money and nev<sup>r</sup> wold accompt unto the p'rysshe for any peny thereof nor nev<sup>r</sup> at this day for anything that the p'rysshe could do and also kepe the church bks from them for that yntent wherby the p'rysshe ys hyndered for other things for the ysell of the same.

There is more of the same kind. He finally comes to this conclusion:

So an end and more the seid Strynger sayethe not for this tyme nor more cannot saye otherwise than the holle p'rysshe do knowe.

Thomas Strynger had a friend a magistrate in the neighbouring parish of Arlesley. He speaks up for him, and addresses the following letter "To the Ryghte Worshipfull Willm Berners, Thomas Myldmay, and John Wyseman, Esquyers, and to any of them at London":

After most hertye comendacons this shalbe to synfyne unto yo<sup>u</sup> all that where lately yo<sup>u</sup> dyrected yo<sup>u</sup> l'res yn all yo<sup>r</sup> thre names unto a neyghbo<sup>r</sup> of mine oñ Thomas Strynger of Mepersall wthin the shyere of Bedf yoman wyllynge hym and also on the Kyng and the Quenes behalfe straitly do comande hym to appeare before yo<sup>u</sup> p'sonally at Westm<sup>r</sup> yn the late augmentacon courte the fyrst daye of Trynytie Terme to make answer to suche poynts and artycles as shalbe objected agens hym consernynge the church goods and this yo<sup>r</sup> doinge as yt shold seme to be by certene of ther hyghnes comyssoñ as by yo<sup>r</sup> l'res dat the xvij<sup>th</sup> of Maij more playnlye apperethe Pleaseth yo<sup>u</sup> all to understonde that the p'curers of this byll be not neyther frynds nor lovers unto the seid Strynger but only that that they do yf yt were for the zeale of Justyce or ells for any goodde wyll that they beare towards the furnytur of the church they were worthy for prayse as I do knowe the qualtyes of these p'sons to be to the contrary and that they do yt of pure malyce and that wyll appeare by the delyv<sup>r</sup> of yo<sup>r</sup> l'res for they nev<sup>r</sup> delyv<sup>d</sup> them untill Weddynsday last next before the day of apparence and yet they be all of oñ Towne dwellyng And for as myche as my neyghbo<sup>r</sup> ys an olde man and not used to jorney and that also I unworthly amonge other of

the worshypfull as I seem are yn lyke comysso[n] w<sup>th</sup>in our shyre of Bedes of and for the churche goodds and other thyngs I gave and called the said p<sup>t</sup>ie before me and have declared the contents of yo<sup>r</sup> lres before hym and uppon dewe examynation therin had before me and other of the comysso[n] haue taken his answers concernynge the matter yn wrytyng to the yntent to take suche order eyther by yo<sup>r</sup> or by us accordyng as occasion shall requyre uppon the seid answer wiche answer at my cumyng upp<sup>r</sup> Wsm a day or twoo in the bygingynge of this Term I shall shewe unto yo<sup>e</sup> all trustynge yn the meane tyme that yo<sup>e</sup> wyll not be offended for hys nonappareance. Thus byddyng yo<sup>e</sup> all most hertely farewell from Alrychesey the iij of June by y<sup>r</sup> assuryd at all times to comaunde

J. H. HEMYNG.

This is all the information which these papers afford. Readers will probably come to the conclusion that there is not much to choose between Strynger and Leventhorpe, that they probably both of them took as much as they could get, and that there is a great deal of "pure malyce" both in the charge and countercharge.



### Some London Street Names.\*

BY THE REV. W. J. LOFTIE, B.A. F.S.A.

**S**TRANGERS visiting London for the first time are struck by the street names. They seem odd, yet in many cases are very familiar. We have all heard, wheresoever we may have dwelt, of Cheapside, of Piccadilly, of the Temple and the Savoy, of the Strand and Charing Cross, of Holborn and Soho. We should like to have some reason why these names exist and have existed so long. We are dimly conscious that they mean something, that they were not arbitrarily chosen, but that they grew into use. The desire to find this meaning is in no way unworthy. We partake of it with the people who lived here in the days when Shakespeare was playing to crowded houses on Bankside, when Bacon was laying down the law in Gray's Inn. To the people of that time John Stow, a man well worthy to be named

\* These notes formed part of a lecture delivered to the members of the Ladies' Empire Club in Grosvenor Street on February 23, 1904.

with the other great literary lights of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, undertook to expound the meanings of names. Where he told of what he had read, of what he had seen, we can only wonder how, in an age when this kind of knowledge simply did not exist, Stow made such amazing progress and was so much more observant than any of his contemporaries. But when Stow stepped outside these limits, we see at once that no guesswork, however acute, can make up for his ignorance of any but the English of his own time, with the merest smattering of Latin. So when Stow records his own observations he is well-nigh infallible. When he tries to account for words in Anglo-Saxon, old English or French, he nearly always fails. For instance, he tells us about the Grass Market which was part of Eastcheap: he knows that Gracechurch is a corruption of Grass-church. But when he comes to the adjoining haymarket, he does not know the old English word "foin," from the French *foin*, and has to invent a "fen" to account for the name of Fenchurch.

This is one example; but though there are others, we have plenty of guessers in our own day, and cannot afford to find fault with Stow. Corruptions and abbreviations as well as guesses must be guarded against. Take such a name as Lothbury; this is the bury—"bury" in the old London dialect generally means a residence or manor-house—of Albert the Lotharingian, a canon of St. Paul's at the time of the Conquest. Other names are at full length like Aldermanbury, which tells us where the bury of the Aldermen stood before the Guildhall was built on its present site. Many names are purely descriptive. Many recall great Kings and Queens; a very few, battles and victories; but the most interesting are the names which have grown up of themselves, names which, as I have said already, refer to some topographical feature.

For example, the two parallel roadways which lead westward from the City are called by different names, yet from the same river. A bourne breaks out from the clay hill on which Regent's Park stands, and burrows its winding course south-eastward, cutting for itself a passage until it reaches a tidal inlet from the Thames. The upper

course of the brook is naturally described as the Hole bourne. The tidal estuary into which it resolves itself is the Fleet. There are many other burrowing brooks in England, and many other fleets. All have the same characteristics and are called Holing Bourne, Holing Beck, Holing Beach, and Holing Brook, often corrupted into Hollingbourne, Beck, Beach, or Brook, with various other modifications; and the local antiquaries generally, as in the Kentish example, invent a holly-tree to account for the name, instead of looking to see if the brook does cut a hole for itself. Examples like Bemfleet, Purfleet, Northfleet, and Gunfleet, are too numerous to mention.

Then coming westward along Fleet Street, we meet a number of very interesting names referring to the occupation of two Orders of military monks who grew out of the Crusades. We have the Inner and Middle Temples; the place for an outer temple appears never to have been built on till both the Templars and the Hospitallers had passed away. But the knights had their tiltyard both along the strand or shore of the Thames and higher up the hill; and there are many ancient notices of armourers' forges and places for repairs. Among them is one of the names over which Stow, through ignorance, stumbles badly—Fetter Lane. "Fetter" by Stow's time had come to mean a chain, something to mark and secure a malefactor. But a fetter was originally a fastening for a gauntlet. Many a knight lost his joust by the fetter breaking and the lance falling from its rest. If you go to the Tower, you will see how the gauntlet was locked round the lance, and locked also to the breastplate; and in heraldry you constantly meet with the fetterlock as an emblem of security and constancy. It was the badge of King Edward IV. The men who made fetters lived over against the Temple, and the street is called Fetter Lane to this day.

A few such examples take up a great deal of space. I will only offer you a few more, and will state each case as briefly as I can, noting, if possible, only what you will not find in books. Of a still earlier period than the Templars and their tournaments are names connected with the old fortifications. Of these I have already made some

mention. Let me take some names of gates. The gates have gone—Newgate, the oldest of all, only a few months ago. We knew Newgate as representing an opening in the wall of Roman time. It was here that the roadway to Tyburn passed out. It is first called, in an ancient charter, Westgate. That is soon after Alfred's time. At the time of the Conquest it had become Chamberlain's Gate. The Chamberlain, or Treasurer, of the City, a very powerful civic official, who was usually Reeve as well, and later on Mayor—the Chamberlain had a lock-up there for offenders against the City Treasury. The late Chamberlain showed me his lock-up at the Guildhall. When the gate prison became inconvenient and unsafe, it was rebuilt by the executors of the celebrated Whittington, and was called the New Gate.

But to return to our fortifications. Mount Street is called from a mound or fort of the time of Oliver Cromwell which stood there—Oliver's Mount. So, too, the far older fortifications of the City had names which even in Stow's time had become strange. At the north-western corner, a little north and west of Newgate, there was a postern, opposite to which was an outwork. Between the postern and the outwork was a covered way or sunk passage, such as the Saxons called—I suppose from having to stoop when walking through it—a creeping road or "crepulgeat." The postern was called, from the passage, Crepul Gate, and the outwork was the Barbican. But Stow supposes the gate was called from cripples resorting to it, and if you go to see Cripple-gate Church, where Milton is buried, you will see the churchwarden's staff with a silver head representing a cripple begging.

Another city gate with a descriptive Saxon name is Ludgate. Ludgate, generally in the more correct form of Lidgate, occurs on other fortifications, as, indeed, does Cripple-gate, and denotes a very small postern with a gate swung overhead like a lid. Mr. Petrie considers that the Great Pyramid had a lid-gate of stone. The story of King Lud was invented when lid gates were forgotten, and was applied to the Fleet Gate very early, when it was supposed to be, not a postern, but a principal entrance to the city, and of Roman origin.



It is curious to see how modern writers follow the fashion set, perhaps, by Stow, perhaps later, and take certain names as difficult to explain, or mysterious, when a moment's thought shows that they explain themselves. I lately saw Cheapside explained as meaning "market-place." "Cheap," we were told, means "market," and "side" means "place." But "cheap" means "cheap," and "side" means "side." Cheapside is the description or name of the roadway along the north side of Cheap or West Cheap. How do these clever people explain another street name—Eastcheap? And how Cheaping Campden, Cheaping Barnet, and so on, where there is no place or side? If we use our senses, and do not make mysteries where there are none, at the same time remembering that when the London streets acquired their designations the language spoken was in many respects different from what it is now, we shall be able to interpret most of the names that at first sight may puzzle us. There are, undoubtedly, two chief causes of difficulties—pronunciation, and the use of foreign words. Take such a name as Bleeding Heart Yard. There was such a place in Clerkenwell. The whole puzzle here is whether the spelling is "Bleeding Heart" as if derived from a picture in a valentine, or "Bleeding Hart" as if derived from an object of the chase. As a fact, it was sometimes spelt "Hart," while the sign displayed a cardiac organ—a "heart"—and sometimes the reverse. Names obviously from signs are common. But such a sign as "Hog in the Pound" sets one thinking. It used to occur in two places along Oxford Street, and in both it was the sole remaining relic of a place where in the Middle Ages there was a church, and such parochial institutions as the parish stocks, the lock-up, or round-house, and the pound. Some similar names are not so easy. Near London Wall there used to be a small alley called Lilypot Lane. Dean Swift seems to have noticed the name, and used it as suitable to the country of small people, discovered, he tells us, in 1699. But Lilypot Lane was in existence before Dean Swift's time, and it means a sign or name referring to St. Mary. St. Mary's Inn, Wych Street, Strand, just pulled down, was latterly called

New Inn, but though it changed its name at the Reformation, it retained its coat of arms. They stood, as I often saw, just over the arch which led into that picturesque quadrangle—the arms appropriate to St. Mary, namely, a pot of lilies. You will ask for the meaning of another name which sounds floral—that is, Bloomsbury. Stow derives it from Lome, but that is obviously guessing. At a remote period there was a manor described as Ridgemere, from a pond which was on the ridge between Holborn and Marylebone. This manor belonged to a canon of St. Paul's, and still figures as Rugmere in the list of prebendal stalls, the seventeenth on the south side. Before the thirteenth century it was leased in part to William Bleomund. The other part belonged to a hospital, the chapel of which became the parish church. William Bleomund, and Rose, his wife, were benefactors, and he drained the mere, and built himself a house or bury—Bleomund's bury; hence Bloomsbury. The site of the house is probably marked by Bury Street, between Oxford Street and the British Museum. A sign accounts for Red Lion Square, the paddock of the Red Lion Inn. Half-Moon Street in Piccadilly has a similar origin. The Half-Moon Inn was at the corner in 1752. Black Lion Lane, Bayswater, happened to be the scene of Queen Victoria's first drive after her accession, and it has ever since been called Queen's Road. The Black Lion Tavern still stands near the corner, and the north gate of the Broad Walk is still officially described as Black Lion Gate. It is easy to make deductions from names. Thus, if we did not know it otherwise, we should be entitled to argue that St. Paul's was older than Westminster Abbey, simply because the word "Westminster" contains a reference to another minster as already existing to eastward. Here, as at Ludgate, the old allusion was lost by the fourteenth century, and an abbey, St. Mary of the Graces, on Tower Hill, was founded in 1349, and was called and described as Eastminster. It is now chiefly remembered as the site of the Navy Office where Samuel Pepys lived through the Plague and the Fire, and where he wrote the immortal Diary.

It would be very easy to multiply ex-

amples; but I will mention two more, because we are so often asked to account for them—Piccadilly and Pimlico. Many books tell us, I do not know why, that Piccadilly is an insoluble mystery. If you look into Professor Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary* you will see it solved at once: "Piccadilly—A street in London, named from a certain house which was a famous ordinary near St. James's"; and again: "Peccadillo, peccadillo—Spanish, a slight fault, diminutive of *pecada*, a sin." Robert Baker, who died in 1623, in the reign of James I., is described as of Piccadilly Hall. This was a kind of tea-garden, a place of amusement "in the fields," near the Haymarket, and near the Windmill. There is a Windmill Street close to Piccadilly Circus, and there can be no reasonable doubt that Baker meant to describe his house and garden as a place of amusement, which it would be but a peccadillo to visit. Pimlico is another foreign word, and is also misspelt by the substitution of *i* for the first vowel. As a London name it came into use a little earlier than Piccadilly. A certain man, probably a prize-fighter or something of the sort, had a tavern at Hoxton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where he sold good nut-brown ale. His name was Benjamin Pimlico, and his tavern before 1589 was near Hoxton Church, where Pimlico Walk still exists. But the district of Pimlico seems to have been called from Pimlico Wharf, near Victoria Station, a place to which timber from America was floated, and where it was landed. It was removed only last year, when that part of the old Grosvenor Canal was filled up for an addition to the station. It must have been named, and Benjamin of Hoxton must also have been named, from a seaport on Pamlico Sound, in North Carolina, whence cargoes of timber and other merchandise came. Pimlico is an Algonquin word. I do not know what it means.

That part of old London in which we live always interests us most. In this club, for example, we feel that we should like to know something about Grosvenor Street, something about this part of Grosvenor Street—how it comes by its name, what is its history, and what the place was like before all these houses were built.

Let us begin with the last. We must go back to the year after the Scots Rebellion—the Fifteen, as it was called. That is very nearly 200 years ago. We first hear of some houses here in 1716. Before that time what was the place like? If we had been here, we should have seen a low wall, running north and south, marking the boundary of Hyde Park. The wall was overhung by an avenue of walnut-trees, and a narrow lane, called Tyburn Lane, led up from Westminster to the Edgware Road. To the eastward there were open green fields. The fields were bounded to the northward by what is now Oxford Street, but was then a country road. From the Park wall, if there was any road or path along what is now Grosvenor Street, it sloped rather sharply downhill, the fall being even now some 20 feet. At the foot of the hill, a short way to the eastward, the green slope reached a brook, and, crossing it, the path rose still more abruptly to the top of the opposite hill. The brook meandered through the fields from the north and just below where we are; a few small houses bordered it, where there was a foot-bridge. A lane wound northward through the fields along the brookside, and may still be traced; but Avery Row and South Molten Lane are gradually being straightened and rebuilt, and no longer mark for us the winding course of the brook. Beyond it on the opposite hill, where Bond Street is now, were more fields, but Hanover Square and George Street were being built. Bond Street came up to Oxford Street before 1720, but the other end, off Piccadilly, which is now Old Bond Street, was for a time only a few houses, known as Clarendon Row. The brook gives a meaning to the name of Brook Street, but it is curious to observe that the old word "bourne" had fallen out of use. The bourne here is sometimes said to have been that to which the poet alluded—"the bourne from which no traveller returns"—for it was the famous Tyburn, beyond which, at the corner near what is now the Marble Arch, criminals were hanged every month. Only last year the house, with its open balconies, from which the Sheriffs and jurymen and their friends could see the gallows, was pulled down. Next door, in the stable-yard of New Inn, a very ancient tavern, as its

name seems to denote, the beams were kept of which "the triple tree" was made. It cannot have been pleasant for the first dwellers in Brook Street and Grosvenor Street, driving home of an afternoon—perhaps from visiting Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, near the six-mile stone; perhaps from hearing Mr. Handel play on the Duke of Chandos's organ at Edgware, while the harmonious blacksmith blew the bellows—to find a cart loaded with convicts standing under the gallows, or a crowd at the turnpike, watching to see a soldier shot for desertion, just within the Park wall. Lord Chancellor Cowper, in his new house near St. George's Church, tried in vain to have the place of execution changed, not from any feeling of humanity, but because of the kind of crowd which assembled on this road month by month, "between the wind and his nobility." He tried to have the gallows removed to Kingsland, but, as a fact, they remained at Tyburn Turnpike for forty years longer.

Building went on rapidly, nevertheless, and in eight or nine years most of the streets in this district had been laid out. In 1725 it became time to name them. Till then they were known as Grosvenor Buildings, but in that year Sir Richard Grosvenor called his tenants and neighbours together, and names were suggested and adopted for the new thoroughfares. This street was called by the name it bears still, and in 1726 Sir Richard obtained an Act of Parliament under which he and his heirs and their trustees were empowered to grant sixty-year building leases, and otherwise to administer the estate. The present Duke of Westminster is descended directly from Sir Richard's younger brother, Sir Robert.

The street, and, indeed, the whole estate, at once became, as it continues, extremely fashionable. To enumerate the eminent inhabitants during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries would be impossible. One remark I may make. It has not been a literary centre. Though Sir Humphry Davy lived in Grosvenor Street when he became President of the Royal Society, it is not even mentioned by Mr. Laurence Hutton in his *Literary Landmarks of London*. Yet among eminent statesmen we may reckon William Huskisson, at No. 13, who was

killed in what may be called the first railway accident, in 1830. At No. 48 died the great Admiral, Lord St. Vincent, and Lord North, so long Prime Minister of George III., also lived and died in this street. It was once connected with one of the arts, when the Royal Institute of British Architects made their headquarters for some time at No. 16.



## Roman Remains near Spurn.

BY T. SHEPPARD, F.G.S.

**I**N view of the recent interest aroused with regard to the position of various Roman roads in East Yorkshire, and the location of Roman stations, etc., a description of the discovery made at Easington in 1875, which does not appear to have been so far re-

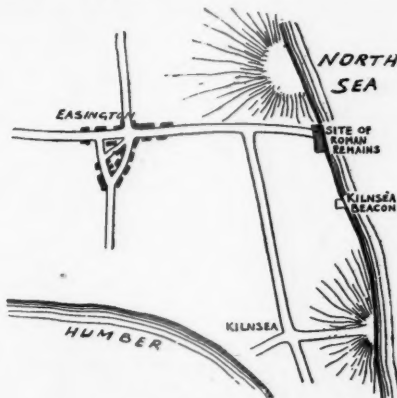


FIG. 1.

corded, may not be without interest. In the year in question Mr. Stevenson, of Hull, was staying at Easington, and noticed sections of two trenches in the cliffs filled in with dark earth. These occurred on either side of the road at Easington Lane end, as shown on the map (Fig. 1). Each trench was 6 feet wide and 6 feet deep, the cliffs at that time being 10 feet in height from the beach. In the northern hollow, which appeared to be the end of a dyke running

for a considerable distance inland, a few bones, oyster-shells, and pieces of earthenware were noticed, which induced Mr. Stevenson to examine the vicinity in some detail. Mixed up among the débris of boulders, soil, etc., were the objects now being described. At the time he was at some considerable trouble in piecing together and restoring the fragments of pottery, etc., and they were presented to the museum at Hull. They have recently been placed in the case devoted to local Roman antiquities.

An examination of the pottery reveals the fact that the vessels were mostly used for domestic purposes, and they also vary considerably in texture and in the quality of the clay of which they are composed. The fragments of one show the clay to have been largely mixed with powdered calcite. Another vessel of much better shape, however, which would be about 10 inches high and 8 inches wide when complete, has an intermixture of calcite, but not to quite so large an extent. The vessels are usually quite plain, though one fragment, which is apparently part of a cinerary urn, has the characteristic zigzag pattern marked upon it. The vessels are roughly of two forms, the ordinary Roman urn or vase and flat dishes or basins. Of the latter type there are three examples, which only needed a little restoration to make them perfect. The largest



FIGS. 2 AND 3.

specimen (Fig. 2) is 4 inches high, 11 inches wide, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the bottom. The other example (Fig. 3) is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and 2 inches deep. The third is practically identical with this latter. Fragments of other vessels of a similar type, with sides about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high and 6 inches in width, were also found. Of the "urn" type are

remains of six or seven vessels, some sufficiently complete to enable their original form to be ascertained.

All the pottery is of light or dark gray colour, and no fragment of the red Samian ware appears to have been found.

The animal remains include bones of the short-horned ox (*Bos longifrons*), and wolf or dog.

Amongst the other objects obtained were two land-shells (*Helix*), and a large quantity

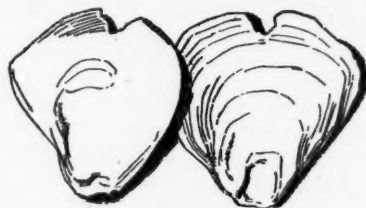


FIG. 4.

of oyster-shells. The latter are of interest, as they clearly indicate the manner in which the Romans opened these bivalves (Fig. 4). It will be noticed that a notch has been nipped out of the centre of each valve.

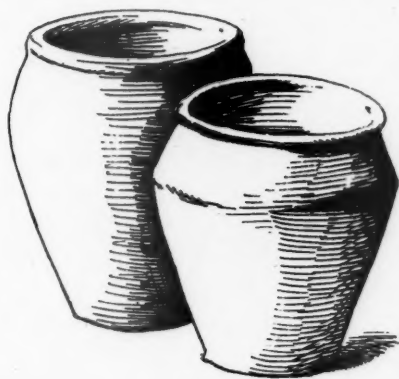
Whilst the particular locality in which these remains have been found is lost, there still remains on the Humber side of Spurn some "kitchen middens," in which part of a bronze brooch, fragments of pottery, and other Roman remains have been found within the last few months. From this locality also the late Mr. J. Burton, of Horbury, obtained the lower half of a Roman vessel. A vessel of somewhat unusual type (Fig. 6) was found in the peat-bed near Kilnsea Beacon by Mr. Murray. This was not complete, but is now restored. Various fragments of earthenware have been found at the same place, and some years ago I obtained a human skeleton which was absolutely complete with the exception of the skull, which had clearly not been buried with the body.

During last summer the late Mr. J. W. Webster, of Easington, worked amongst the antiquities in his district, and secured several interesting examples, which are now exhibited at the Hull Museum. The chief amongst them is the vase (Fig. 5), which was found in pieces, but has since been restored. It is 6 inches



in height,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the top, and was found on the Humber shore in the locality where oyster-shells are particularly numerous, and where several fragments of pottery were picked up on a recent excursion. In the same place numerous small fragments of bronze and a bone handle of some implement were obtained. Mr. Webster also found two or three other localities in the district yielding Roman remains, some being on the seaside. At one place six silver Roman coins were secured. One of these is attributable to Hadrian.

Generally speaking, Holderness is not a good locality for Roman remains, but the points at which they have been noticed are practically all along the east coast, and un-



FIGS. 5 AND 6.

questionably lend support to the theory that a Roman road once existed along the south-east coast of Yorkshire. As the average rate of erosion of this coast is 7 feet per annum, it will be understood that all trace of the road itself will long since have disappeared. The land which was washed away was higher than that remaining, and consequently would be more suited for a military road.

In addition to the remains at Easington and Kilnsea now described, Roman coins have been found at Hollym, Withernsea, Hornsea, and Aldborough. A hoard of over fifty Roman coins from the former place is now in the museum. Roman pottery has also been found in fair quantity

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near the coastguard station at Aldborough. There is no question that many other objects of this character have been found, but have not been preserved, and therefore any evidence which they could have given is lost.



## Pitt the Younger as a Barrister.

BY J. A. LOVAT FRASER.

**T**HE rapidity with which the younger Pitt attained the highest political office has caused his admirers to forget that he commenced his life as a member of the Bar. Although his career as a barrister was brief, it was sufficiently long to prove that, had he continued to exercise the calling which he had chosen, he would probably have attained a very high position in his profession. He possessed that first requisite of all success, keen interest in his work, and he devoted himself to the task of preparing for a legal career with energy and zeal. He did not become a barrister in the dilettante spirit of the young man of rank, who enters the legal profession merely to acquire the prestige attaching to membership of the Bar, and without any intention of following the calling of an advocate. Pitt really intended to work, and it was only the magnificent political prospects, which opened out before him at a very early age, that diverted his attention to the House of Commons.\* He always kept up his connection with the circuit, and Lord Stanhope relates that after he was Minister he continued to ask his old circuit intimates to dine with him, treating

\* It may be interesting to state that Pitt's great rival, Fox, intended to try his chance at the Bar when his circumstances reduced him to depend upon the contributions of his friends. He commissioned Adam, who was afterwards Chief Baron in Scotland, to look out for chambers for him. Brougham, who is the authority for this statement, considers that Fox's chance of success was poor, "He had no power of cool and prepared statement," says Brougham; "no command of temper, no eloquence, except in contest and reply; no sustained discretion and calm judgment—none, in short, of the qualities that distinguish the great advocate, and are far more essential than the power of speaking."

D

them with the old cordiality and friendship. At Pitt's instance an annual dinner took place for some years at Richmond Hill, which was attended by Lord Erskine, Lord Redesdale, Sir William Grant, Mr. Leycester, Mr. Jekyll, and other prominent lawyers.

Lord Brougham, in the chapter of reminiscences which he published under the title of "Recollections of a Deceased Welsh Judge," gives an interesting account of Pitt's early life. The future Minister lived with St. Andrew St. John, afterwards Lord St. John, in a double set of chambers within the same outer door in Old Buildings, now Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, to which society both of them belonged. It was while residing here that Pitt made his first essay at public speaking. Pitt had often practised speaking as well as composition under the superintendence of his father, but he was desirous of trying how his voice and his nerves would stand the test of a public assembly. Putting on a mask, as was the mode in those days, he went, accompanied by St. John, to one of the numerous debating places of the time. Brougham suggests that it was Mrs. Cornelly's that was visited by the future statesman. There Pitt made his first attempt at oratory, with, it need hardly be said, the utmost success. St. John used to say that Pitt from the first had a special liking for legal discussions. He was a regular attendant at the Court of King's Bench, and used to dine afterwards at a law club, as was the universal custom at that time among lawyers. At dinner he took the most unceasing and lively interest in all the professional conversation of the table. The hour of the dinner was four, and the bill was called for at six, and after dinner all departed to chambers. The law clubs have long given way to the West End clubs—an innovation that Brougham regretted, because it deprived the young lawyer and the student of the benefit of hearing cases and points that arose in the courts familiarly discussed by lawyers of experience. In 1781 Pitt, having become member of Parliament for Appleby, joined one of the clubs near St. James's Street; but it was his habit, even when he dined at the West End of the town, to come back to Lincoln's Inn early enough to make sure

of getting in before the wicket was shut at twelve o'clock. He did not go to chambers, but to Will's Coffee-House, which was situated within Lincoln's Inn, and which was, by order of the society, closed at midnight. There Pitt sat down with a newspaper, a dry biscuit, and a bottle of very bad port wine, the greater part of which he finished cold, whatever he might have eaten or drunk at dinner.

Pitt, as might have been expected, joined the Western Circuit. His father's old connection with Bath, and the family property in Somersetshire, naturally influenced Pitt in his selection of a circuit. He filled the post of junior, or "recorder," to employ the word then current, an office in which he was succeeded by another statesman, Tierney. His first experience of the circuit is described in a letter to his mother:

"DORCHESTER,  
"August 4, 1780.

"You will be glad to have early information of my having arrived prosperously at this place, and taken upon me the character of a lawyer. I have indeed done so, yet no otherwise than by eating and drinking with lawyers; and so far I find the circuit perfectly agreeable. I write this in the morning lest I should not have time after. There is not, to be sure, much probability of my being overwhelmed with business, but I may possibly have my time filled up with hearing others for the remainder of the day. . . . My gown and wig do not make their appearance till two or three hours hence, as great part of the morning is taken up by the judge's going to church, where it does not seem the etiquette for counsel to attend."

Pitt did not receive much employment on circuit, but what work he did, he did well. At Salisbury in the summer of 1781 he was employed by Mr. Samuel Petrie as junior counsel in some bribery causes that had resulted from the Cricklade Election Petition. There are reports of two speeches that he made in these causes, but neither report extends to more than a few lines. In giving judgment on the point which the second of these speeches involved, Mr.

Baron Perryn said that "Mr. Pitt's observations had great weight with him." It is also recorded that, while acting as counsel for Petrie, Pitt received some high compliments from Mr. Dunning, the leader of the Bar. Nor was this his only exhibition of forensic talent. "I remember also," wrote Mr. Jekyll, one of his brother barristers on this circuit, "that in an action of *crim. con.* at Exeter he manifested as junior counsel such talents in cross-examination that it was the universal opinion of the Bar that he should have led the cause."

In London Pitt was equally assiduous in his attention to his profession. Mr. Justice Rooke used to relate how Pitt had dangled seven days with a junior brief, and a single guinea fee, waiting till a cause of no sort of

twenty-three was appointed to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. With his acceptance of this important office he ceased to be a practising barrister, and the legal world lost one who would probably have proved as great an ornament to the profession as Romilly or Follett. "Our young Cicero," as Horace Walpole described him in a letter to Sir Horace Mann, devoted his eloquence and courage and iron strength of will to the administration of the Empire. He lived to become one of the noblest and most majestic figures in history, and it is a proud thought for the society of Lincoln's Inn that such a name was engraved on their books.

"His life was gentle; and the elements  
So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up,  
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"



importance should come on in the Court of Common Pleas. On another occasion, on a motion for a Habeas Corpus in the case of a man who was charged with murder, in the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Pitt made a speech which excited the admiration of the Bar and drew down some words of praise from Lord Mansfield. It is said that Pitt was once retained as junior to Erskine at Westminster, and attended a consultation with him. Brougham hints that Pitt was not impressed by his leader on this occasion.

In 1782 Pitt's attention was turned for ever from the Bar. The young man of

### The Antiquary's Note-Book.

#### THE REVOLUTION HOUSE, WHITTINGTON, DERBYSHIRE.



F the Revolution House at Whittington, near Chesterfield, there are several engravings as it used to be, at different stages of its age. It was at first a long, rambling old inn, named the Cock and Magpie, with one of those swinging, creaking signs suspended from a beam with the birds named depicted upon it, such as were the fashion in days gone by

for roadside inns, a number of which still remain. As time went on, first one part and then another of the old building was taken down, until it became what our sketch shows, a pretty roadside cottage, still containing the parlour in which the historic meeting took place one morning in 1688, when three noblemen met on the moor secretly to hold a consultation on the then state of affairs in this kingdom. But before aught could be done, a shower of rain drove them into this old building for shelter, and the historic deliberations which have had such important results for this nation there took place. The reason why the Revolution took place was, as they stated, the "Invasions made of late Years on our Religion and Laws" without the consent of a "Parliament freely and duly chosen," and they begged King James to grant this free Parliament, stating at the same time what was their determination in case he did not, in these words: "But if to the great Misfortune and Ruin of these Kingdoms it prove otherwise (*i.e.*, that he would not), we further declare, that we will to our utmost defend the Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Rights and Liberties of the People."

It is curious that this event, so rich in its results for this people of England, has not any other memorial than this poor little roadside cottage!

GEORGE BAILEY.



### At the Sign of the Owl.



IT is interesting to note the development of international amenities in the world of literature. Professor S. H. Butcher recently delivered a series of *Lectures on Greek Subjects* at Harvard University, Massachusetts, to a mixed audience of classical students and scholars and members of the general public. These lectures have just been issued on this side the Atlantic by

Messrs. Macmillan. On the other hand, the Clark Lectures, at our Trinity College, Cambridge, were given in 1902-03 by Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, on *The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature*. Professor Wendell's lectures were issued some little time ago on the other side of the Atlantic by the Scribners, and are now issued on this side by the Macmillans. The lecturer's purpose, he explains, was to "indicate, as best I could, the manner in which the national temper of England, as revealed in seventeenth century literature, changed from a temper ancestrally common to modern England and to modern America, and became, before the century closed, something which later time must recognise as distinctly, specifically English."

In the November number of a Dublin magazine, the *Irish Rosary*, Mr. T. Flannery has an account of the interesting and valuable old Irish book known as *Cormac's Glossary*. Cormac was Bishop of Cashel and King of Munster, and, according to ancient story, was indeed a very militant ecclesiastic. He was defeated and slain in battle in the year 908. Several works are attributed to Cormac, but of these the *Glossary* is the principal. It is a vocabulary of Irish words and terms, which at the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth century had already become either obsolete, or archaic and rare. The words are illustrated by descriptions, and, incidentally, by many curious legends. "It is true," says Mr. Flannery, "we have no contemporary text of this book, the existing vellums being admitted to be only copies of the original, and this absence of any very ancient text is one reason why some modern critics hesitate to credit Cormac with the authorship; but it is well known that even the very oldest writings have become modernized in the process of transcription from age to age. There are vellum copies of it both in the Royal Irish Academy and in Trinity College, of various ages from the twelfth century to the sixteenth. The oldest fragment of it is found in the *Book of Leinster*—a manuscript of the twelfth century; but more or less complete copies are found in the *Leabhar Breac* and the *Book of Lecan*, the former of the fourteenth, the latter of the sixteenth



century." Mr. Flannery's interesting paper is the first of a series on "Some Famous Irish Books."

A forthcoming antiquarian publication likely to be of much interest to collectors is *Scottish Pewter-Ware and Pewterers*, by L. Ingleby Wood, a quarto volume shortly to be published by Mr. G. A. Morton, Edinburgh, which will contain thirty-six full-page plates, mostly from photographs, and many drawings in the text. Church vessels, eating and drinking vessels, tavern measures—including the quaintly-named "mutchkin," "chopin," and "tappit hen"—communion tokens, beggars' badges, and many other things which were made in pewter, will be fully described and illustrated.

Professor Edward Arber, F.S.A., whose services to English literature are already great and many, has now ready for delivery the first two volumes (1668-1696) of his reprint of *The Term Catalogues*, 1668-1709 A.D., with a Number for Easter Term, 1711 A.D. These catalogues, which, taken together, Mr. Arber very truly describes as a contemporary bibliography of English literature in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Anne, and which are now extremely rare, were lists of new books and reprints issued quarterly by the booksellers of London. Mr. Arber has found his editorial work tolerably arduous, for, besides compiling voluminous indexes, he has corrected or supplied many hundreds of mistakes and omissions on the part of the original editor, so that this reprint may be as accurate as it is possible to make it in the present state of our knowledge. A full prospectus of this great bibliographical undertaking may be obtained from Mr. Arber, whose address is 73, Shepherd's Bush Road, West Kensington, London, W. The third and last volume of the set will probably be issued in the course of next autumn.

The *Athenæum* of December 3 makes the interesting announcement that Mr. Frowde is publishing immediately, at a shilling, *Vinisius to Nigra*, a fourth-century Christian letter, written in South Britain, discovered at Bath, and now deciphered, translated, and

annotated by Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian. The original, of which a collotype is given, is a tiny lead tablet, exhibited in the Pump Room at Bath. It was found as far back as 1880, but, owing to the great difficulty of the writing, the very nature of this most remarkable relic of the Romano-British Church has hitherto remained unknown.

With the winding-up of the Amicable Library at Lancaster a venerable and useful local literary institution disappears, after an existence of 150 years. The society owns about 14,000 books, many being reference volumes of a very valuable kind. Records show that the first book ordered was Yorick's *Sentimental Journey*. This was on December 9, 1769; but on the 27th of the same month the book was sold for 2s. 11d., or about half its purchase price. The *Critical Memoirs of Sir David Dalrymple* and Butler's *Hudibras* were ordered on September 12, 1770, but they were not delivered until May 6 of the following year. The establishment of a public library in the town has, it is understood, brought about the end of the "Amicable."

In the first volume (page 253) of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's recently published *Notes from a Diary*, 1892-1895, I have come across the following very curious note: "Mrs. O'Connell told me that her maid, who is a Burgundian, distinctly remembers seeing an old woman at Autun put a sou into the hand of a dead child. She asked the reason, and received the reply: 'C'est pour payer le trajet à Charon'!" Could there be a more curious proof of the depth to which Roman civilization had penetrated the Gaulish mind? Folklorists are, of course, familiar with pagan survivals in many forms, and I believe the practice of putting a coin in the hand of a corpse still exists in more than one part of France, and perhaps elsewhere; but the remarkable feature in the Burgundian woman's utterance, if correctly reported, was the knowledge and use of the name of the Stygian ferryman.

We are promised an elaborate book on Somerset House by Mr. Bradshaw Needham

and Mr. Alexander Webster. It will deal with Somerset House from its foundation by the Protector in 1547 to the present day. The aim of the book will be to present a continuous record of the events which, in times gone by, gathered illustrious personages within the walls of the old palace, and made it a centre of English social life. For two centuries Somerset House was the home of queens and princesses, and even the modern building suggests history. Mr. Fisher Unwin will be the publisher.

*An Account of the Charities and Charitable Benefactions of Braintree*, by Herbert J. Cunningham, is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work will contain much out-of-the-way information gleaned from parish registers, old feoffees' books, and private manuscripts, concerning the purposes of the charities and the men who administered them. The same firm is about to issue *A History of the Collegiate Church of St. Saviour, Southwark*, by the Rev. Canon Thompson, who gives the chronicle of this church, which was once second only to Westminster Abbey, from Saxon times to the present day.

An interesting fragment of a specimen from Caxton's Press was sold on November 17 at Messrs. Hodgson's rooms in Chancery Lane. It consisted of thirty-six leaves of *The Mirrour of the World*, printed by Caxton in 1481 (and the second book printed by him with woodcuts), and though only comprising one-third of the book, it realized no less than £100, paid by Mr. Quaritch. It was sent to Messrs. Hodgson with a small library, but as the owner was ignorant of its value, he had tied it up with a quantity of wastepaper, and it was discovered by one of the cataloguers employed by the firm.

Messrs. Methuen are issuing in a limited edition of 250 copies Mr. W. B. Redfern's *Royal and Historic Gloves and Ancient Shoes*, a handsome quarto volume. The work consists of a series of reproductions of photographs (and in a few cases of paintings) taken expressly from the actual articles, kindly placed at the disposal of the author by their various owners, and by trustees of provincial museums.

The embroidered gloves are represented in some fifty large plates, while about thirty plates are devoted to illustrating the shoes. Mr. Redfern supplies a historical introduction, and a page of descriptive letterpress to each plate. The name of the owner of each relic is duly indicated.

I notice that the same publishers are about to issue a new *History of Rome*, from the period of Tiberius Gracchus to the accession of Vespasian, planned on a somewhat elaborate scale. The author is Mr. A. H. J. Greenidge, M.A., and the work will fill six volumes, the first of which, covering about thirty years (133-104 B.C.), has just been issued.

In the November "News-Sheet" of the Bibliographical Society Mr. Redgrave has the following note under the title, "A Double Title-page":—"Printers and publishers in the latter half of the seventeenth century were not slow to avail themselves of the enhancement in the value of their wares, due to the provision of a brand new title-page for the unsold sheets, as witness the numerous versions of the title-page to *Paradise Lost*, but it may be questioned whether many books of that period were issued with two title-pages superimposed. This was the case with at least one copy of *The Worthy Communicant*, 1660 and 1661, 8vo. Each title is set out almost word for word the same, save that on the page dated 1660 the author is described as 'Jeremy Taylor, D.D., and Bishop Elect of || Down and Connor,' while on the title-page dated 1661 he is 'Jeremy Taylor, D.D., and Lord Bishop || of Down and Connor.' It would seem that part of the edition of 1660 remained in stock, and that after Jeremy Taylor had been enthroned a new title-page was prepared for the unsold remainder. If this is the correct explanation, some copies may exist with only the date 1660, while others may be dated only 1661. The author styles himself 'Jeremy Dunensis,' however, in the Epistle Dedicatory. The work is said to be scarce, as are many others of the writings of the learned divine."

Yet another edition of Shakespeare. This is the "Stratford Town Shakespeare," which

will be the first edition of the poet's complete works to be printed, bound, and published in his native town of Stratford-on-Avon. The issue will be in ten volumes, edited by Mr. A. H. Bullen, and will be printed and published at the Shakespeare Head Press, in the house (built in the reign of Henry VII.) where lived Shakespeare's neighbour and friend, Julius Shaw, one of the witnesses to his will. In 1597 New Place was purchased by Shakespeare; and in the same year Julius Shaw, wool-driver and malster, obtained from the Corporation of Stratford a twenty-five years' lease of the house standing two doors to the north of New Place. "It may be fairly assumed," wrote Halliwell-Phillipps, "that Julius Shaw was one of the poet's most intimate Warwickshire friends, for otherwise his name would hardly have been found next to that of the solicitor in the attesting clause to his will." Though the frontage and portions of the interior have been modernized, the main structure has suffered little change. Now, as then, the property is owned by the Stratford Corporation; and from this picturesque Tudor house, where Shakespeare must have been a frequent visitor, will be issued the Stratford Town edition of his collected works. An interesting little illustrated booklet, giving these and other particulars, has been issued by the Shakespeare Head Press.

Mr. G. Masters, of 3, Aigburth Mansions, Chapel Street, Brixton Road, S.W., is issuing (price 6d.) an account of *Lambeth Parish Church, its History and Antiquities*.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on the 21st to 23rd inst. books from the library of the late Professor W. H. Corfield, M.D., which were chiefly noteworthy on account of their historic and artistic bindings. The following were the most important lots: A set of six small Devotional Books richly bound by an English binder of the period (Charles I.) 1636-1640, £200; Gyraldus, De Deiis

Gentium, Basil, 1548 (arms of Edward VI.), £55; Heures de Rome, Paris, Kerver, 1521, Wotton binding, £40; Seneca de Morte Claudii Caesaris, etc., 1515 (Reynes binding), £55; Manuscript Papers relating to Lady Arabella Stuart (beautiful art binding, done for the Velverton family, temp. James I.), £180; Bible, 1633 (embroidered binding), £131; Bible, Edinb., 1638 (embroidered binding), £42; Bible, 1673, 4to. (finely bound by S. Mearne), £104; Ulstadius, Coelum Philosophorum, folio, Argent., 1529 (Reynes binding), £66; Biblia Sacra Vulgata, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV. (original stamped binding), £112; Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., 8vo. (Lyonnese calf, with rich gilt ornaments), £126; J. de Theramo, Der Teutsch Belial, folio, Augsburg, 1497 (oaken boards, stamped leather), £50; Boccaccio, Il Decamerone, 1527 (contemporary Venetian binding), £49; Ducale of Doge Cicogna (fine Venetian binding), 1590, £48; Disegni delle Ruine di Roma, 1490 (fine Venetian binding, sixteenth century), £45; Prophetæ Priores Hebraici, 1544 (fine Grolieresque binding, sixteenth century), £40; Album of Engravings (fine red morocco binding, "à la fanfare," seventeenth century), £30; Ogilvy's Vergil, 1658, folio (bound by S. Mearne), £34; Thucydides in French, Paris, 1527 (fine English binding by T. Berthelet), £46; Book of Common Prayer, 1700, folio (bound by C. Mearne for Queen Anne), £42; Speculum Finalis (English stamped binding, sixteenth century), £35. The three days' sale (for which Messrs. Sotheby issued an illustrated catalogue containing fifty reproductions of the bindings), containing 466 lots, realized £5,019 16s. 6d.—Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: A set of the Huth Library, 29 vols., £15; Bullen's Old Plays, the two series, 7 vols., £9; Dryden's Works, by Saintsbury, 18 vols., £5 5s.; Combe's Dance of Life and Death, 3 vols., £9 15s.; Surtees' Handley Cross, first edition, £5 15s.; Mrs. Browning's Prometheus Bound, 1833, £6 10s.; Goldsmith's The Traveller, 1765, £10; Type-Facsimile Society's Publications, 1900-1903, £7 10s.; Vincentius Bellovacensis Speculum Historiale, 3 vols., 1474, £10 5s.; Wallich, Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores, 3 vols., £12; and a fragment of Caxton's Mirrour of the World, £100.—*Athenæum*, November 26.



At King Street, St. James's Square, yesterday, Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods disposed of a valuable collection of old English furniture and old Sèvres porcelain, the property of Captain M. Weyland, of Woodeaton, Oxon; also French furniture, miniatures, and objects of vertu from various sources, including the property of the late Mrs. Frieda Wertheimer. Remarkable prices prevailed throughout, two miniature portraits of "a lady with powdered hair" and "a gentleman with powdered wig," by John Smart, in gold locket, going to Mr. Cox at 105gs.; a German early seventeenth-century pendant jewel, of gold, as the Imperial eagle, for £62 (Hamberger); a Louis XVI. oval gold snuff-box, the lid chased with nymphs, for 240gs. (Williamson); an old Sèvres porcelain cabaret, with canary-yellow ground, painted with flowers, by Faudart and Mdm. Bunel, 380gs. (Jones); set of six Sheraton chairs,

of mahogany, 155 gs. (Lewis); suite of Adams furniture, of Louis XVI. design, 140 gs. (Franklyn); a commode, of old English marqueterie, 140 gs. (Lewis); a marqueterie commode, of Louis XVI. design, by Adams, £750 (Letts); an eight-leaf screen, of old Chinese lacquer, 120 gs.; and a Louis XVI. secrétaire, of mahogany, formerly the property of Lord Clarendon, 480 gs. (M. Harris). The Wertheimer collection also included several valuable decorative objects, Mr. Mallett, of Bath, obtaining a Chelsea two-handled cup and cover, painted in the style of Watteau, for 135 gs.; and a Chippendale mahogany settee, with lattice-work arms, for the high price of 140 gs. Neptune, a French bronze figure, after Coysevox, fell to Mr. Stainer at 230 gs.; a set of three old Chinese famille-rose vases and covers, together with a pair of beakers, of octagonal shape, 215 gs. (Wills); a Louis XV. upright marqueterie secrétaire, 160 gs. (A. Wertheimer); and an old Worcester tea service, painted with exotic birds, 135 gs. (A. Smith). The day's sale of 134 lots realized £6,866 15s.—*Globe*, December 3.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE interest of the new issue (vol. vii.) of the *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, the Nottinghamshire antiquarian society, is chiefly ecclesiastical. About half the volume is occupied with an account of the various excursions of the Society, with the papers read at the different places visited. This includes descriptions of several churches of interest—Gonalston, the registers of which date from 1539; the remains of the ancient church of Hoveringham, which was wantonly destroyed in 1865; Shelford—where the "restoring" builder seems to have had an astonishingly free hand—with a number of interesting memorials of the Stanhope family; and Holme Pierrepont, which contains the grave of John Oldham, the seventeenth-century satirist. The second part of the volume contains three papers: an account of the monuments, with their inscriptions, in the church of Sturton-le-Steeple, Notts, which were greatly damaged by fire four years ago, written by Lord Hawkesbury; a very interesting description, by the Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill, of the history of East Bridgford Church, as unfolded by discoveries made in the course of the works of careful reparation which have been lately carried out; and "Some Account of the Chaworth Family," by Mrs. Chaworth Musters. The volume is illustrated most usefully by eighteen good plates.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*November 24.*—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair. Mr. G. E. Fox communicated a paper on some probable traces of Roman felling in Britain, in which he showed, by reference to the arrangements of the well-known *fullonica* at Pompeii, that similar arrangements (no doubt for the same purpose) could be traced in the Roman villa at Chedworth, and in a similar Roman house at Titsey.

He also suggested that the so-called villa discovered at Darent in 1894-1895 consisted at first of two houses of moderate capacity existing in close contiguity; that these were afterwards connected and partly converted into a *fullonica*, to which was added a third building as a bleaching and drying house; and, lastly, again altered in part to render them once more convenient for dwelling purposes.—*Athenæum*, December 3.

December 1.—Mr. C. H. Read exhibited a gold cup belonging to the Duke of Portland. The bowl was shell-shaped, and engraved; a figure of Pan supporting a cupid formed the handle; the stem consisted of strongly-modelled figures of two lovers embracing; and the foot was beautifully enamelled and jewelled. The ornamentation was of three kinds: in places the gold was cut away, and the part filled with coloured enamel; in others the filling was white enamel, afterwards painted; and in the third case translucent colours were directly applied to the metal, which shone through, enhancing the brilliancy. It was difficult, Mr. Read said, to fix the country of origin; but judging from a silver-gilt cup by Matthew Wolff of Augsburg, of about 1680, now in the Waddesdon Collection of the British Museum, the date of the gold cup might be put about 1630. He hoped to be able to obtain some record as to the date at which the cup came into the possession of the Duke's family. Mr. Dale exhibited an inscribed leaden grave cross of the thirteenth century, recently found at Southampton, illustrating the details and lettering by pictures thrown on the screen.—*Standard*, December 2.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*November 22.*—Mr. H. Balfour, President, in the chair. Dr. Westermarck read a paper on the magic origin of Moorish designs. The designs are largely derived from charms against the evil eye. A Moor protects himself against the evil eye of another person by stretching out the five fingers of his right hand, saying, "Five in your eye." The object of this gesture is to throw back the evil power which has emanated from the other person's eye. The number five by itself has thus come to be regarded as a charm against the evil look. This was illustrated by a series of lantern slides showing charms and designs grown out of charms. Silver amulets containing a double five grouped in the form of a cross, with a piece of blue glass as a common centre, are in frequent use. Magic efficacy is attributed to the cross not only because it represents a five, but also, as it seems, because it is regarded as a conductor for baneful energy, which is dispersed by it in all the quarters of the wind. The double five is often represented as an eight-petalled rosette, or a double cross, with or without a well-marked centre. By joining the extremities of the lines which form each of the two crosses, two intersecting squares are produced; they are probably intended to represent a pair of eyes. By painting over all the lines which fall within the two intersecting squares, or by hollowing the two squares, the artisan produces an empty octagon. The two crosses may also be of different lengths, and then the joining of the extremities of each cross gives rise to two squares, of which the one is inscribed in the



other. The tendency to produce the number five double—as a double five, an eight-petalled rosette, a double cross, or a double square—seems to be due to the fact that the protective gesture is sometimes performed both with the right and the left hand. By doubling each petal in the eight-petalled rosette, the sixteen-petalled rosette has been produced. The image of an eye or a pair of eyes is also used to throw back the baneful energy emanating from an evil eye. The eye is sometimes represented as round, sometimes as a triangle (the two intersecting triangles seem to represent a pair of eyes), sometimes with a triangular eyebrow. A row of triangular eyes and eyebrows, or of eyebrows alone, is a common design on carpets. —*Athenæum*, December 3.

The annual general meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on November 17, Mr. George Neilson, LL.D. presiding.—Mr. J. D. G. Dalrymple, F.S.A. Lond. and Scot., was appointed President, and in the course of his opening address stated that during the past twenty-seven years the Society had accomplished a great deal of very useful work, 360 papers having been read, besides numerous interesting exhibits, and a number of volumes of the Transactions had been issued. On several occasions the Society had been able to intervene successfully for the protection of historic buildings and other memorials of the past threatened with destruction, and to assist local efforts in the same direction. Probably the most conspicuous and important achievement of the Society was the work accomplished by the members of the committee on the Antonine Wall, chronicled in the valuable report subsequently published. As regards the future, it was essential to any really useful work on the part of the Society that the membership should be largely increased. It stood at present at 313. In addition to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh he held there should be ample room for an important museum of archaeology in Glasgow, when in a small country like Switzerland there could be in Zurich and Berne two collections of the first rank, besides interesting minor museums in other places.—Mr. Rees Price afterwards read a paper on "Jacobite Drinking Glasses and Clubs," with exhibits, and Mr. George Macdonald exhibited "A Copy of the Earliest Scottish Print of the Westminster Confession, 1647."

At a meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, held on November 29, Mr. J. R. Garstin in the chair, papers were read as follows: "The Battle of Dundonnell, Bag-in-Bun, A.D. 1170," by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen, B.A.; "Some Greek Inscriptions in Ireland," by Mr. J. R. Garstin, D.L.; and "Sheriffs of the County Cork, Henry III. to 1660," by Mr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., M.A. In the course of his paper Mr. Garstin remarked "that Dr. Stokes was of opinion that Greek was first conveyed to this country through the commercial relations between Gaul and Ireland." He showed lantern-slides of Greek letterings on stones found in various parts of Ireland and illustrations taken from the Lord's Prayer in Greek in the

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Book of Armagh. The following exhibits were made by the President: Seal of "The Treasury of Ireland," said to have been that of the last Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer; additional coin-weights of the "Standard of Ireland," 1683, etc.; and by Mr. P. Hanratty, of Castleconnel—A socketed bronze Celt, found near Gorey, Co. Wexford, and some Irish silver coins.

At the monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on November 30, Mr. J. C. Hodgson presiding, a Roman centurial stone, recently discovered at West Denton during the construction of a new pipe-line on the site of the Roman Wall, was presented by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company to the Black Gate Museum.—Dr. T. M. Allison read a paper on "The Flail and its Times," and illustrated it with some Norwegian and Saxon flails, which were compared with some British examples.—The Chairman read a paper on the grant of arms to the Moises of Newcastle. He said Hugh Moises was lecturer of All Saints', Newcastle, and he married as his first wife one of the Riddleys of Heaton, from whom the nobleman who had just passed away was descended. The Moises family originally came from Wales.—Dr. Drummond, of Westoe, presented an iron object, probably a cresset, discovered in a moss near Birtley, North Tyne, and Dr. Allison exhibited an old iron lamp from Orkney.

The annual general meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on November 30, Sir Herbert Maxwell, President, in the chair. The office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected, Sir Herbert Maxwell retaining the post of President. In reporting the progress and work of the Society during the year, the secretary, Dr. Christison, mentioned that the important work on "The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland," by Mr. J. Romilly Allen and Dr. Anderson, issued by the Society in the previous year, had been well received. Among the reports to be communicated to the Society during the session would be one on the Roman fort at Rough Castle, which presented some unique features. The most important acquisition to the museum was that of the Dalguise harp.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—November 16.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair. The President announced that H.M. the King of Portugal had honoured the Society by becoming a Royal member.—Twenty-nine new members were elected, and eleven further applications received.—The paper was "The Colchester Hoard of 1902," by Mr. George Rickword, librarian of Colchester. In this the writer proffered well-reasoned arguments in support of his theory that this great hoard of money of the time of Henry II. to III. was hidden within the curtilage of "the Stone-House," recorded as having stood at that time on a site which he identifies with that where the treasure was ultimately found. He further put forward the probability that it was part of the great wealth of Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justiciary of England, whose family he believes then owned the Stone-House.—*Exhibitions*: By the President,

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several hundred pieces of the coinage of Henry II. to III. in illustration of Mr. Rickword's paper; also two rare silver pennies of Canute, one of Hild. type A, of London, and the other of Hild. type B, of Shrewsbury. By Lieutenant-Colonel Morrieson, an interesting coin of William I. of the Malmesbury mint, being a penny, originally of Hawkins type 233, but recoined as type 234; also pennies of type 238 of the Wareham mint and of 250 of William II. issued at Bristol. By Mr. L. A. Lawrence, examples illustrating the work of the forger. By Mr. W. Sharp Ogden, a silver badge of the Needleworkers' Guild, London, Thomas Dobson, liveryman, 1777. By Mr. R. A. Hoblyn, the pewter Irish crown-piece of James II., with a plain edge, believed to be the only known specimen. By Mr. H. Osborn O'Hagan, a coin of John I., Duke of Brabant. By Mr. G. Ellis, a silver medal bearing the head of Julius Cæsar, but of early nineteenth-century work. By Mr. L. L. Fletcher, specimens of the tokens issued by Macgregor Laird in the nineteenth century for circulation on the Niger, but which, as Mr. D. F. Howorth explained, were suppressed as an infringement of the royal prerogative. By Mr. A. H. Baldwin, a penny and two halfpennies purporting to be of the dates 1850 and 1860, but converted from coins of 1853 and 1859. Presentations to the Society's library and cabinet were made by Mrs. Spicer, Lieutenant-Colonel Morrieson, Mr. L. A. Lawrence, and Mr. L. Forrer.

At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on November 16, Mr. John Garstang described the recent excavations at Brough, Derbyshire. Mr. Garstang said that the Roman military occupation of Derbyshire extended from the second to the fourth century, and the Roman fort at Brough, the ancient name of which seems to have been Anavio, was a unit in the general scheme of defence at the time. It was the hilly country that the Romans looked to as the chief element in their defensive strategy. It was during August, 1903, that the Derbyshire Archæological Society commenced their excavations. By following the superficial indications masonry was soon found. Not only was the stone wall of the prætorium of the Roman fort discovered, but the stout foundations to the rampart. The masonry was not of the solid character familiar in the greater engineering works of the Romans, but there were present those characteristics both in general design and in some details which are known in other works of the second or third century. On the whole, the fort was more strongly built than might have been expected. The stone wall which surrounded the whole was 6 feet in thickness, faced on either side. Among the features of special interest which the excavations have so far disclosed is an underground chamber cellar or well. The masonry of the latter is of the characteristically solid Roman type. In size it is just over 8 feet long by 7 feet wide at the broadest end. There seem to have been three stages in its use—first about the middle of the second century, when it was an ordinary underground cellar in the prætorium of a Roman fort; then, some time before the fourth century, when it seems to have been converted into a well; and later to have been used as a rubbish pit. Three altars were also found in this pit,

Excellent photographs of every stage of the excavation and of every object of interest were shown on the lantern screen during the evening, and explained by the lecturer. Among these was the tablet found in the pit, which has been read by Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., as follows: "In honour of the Emperor Titus Actius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country (erected by) the First Cohort of Aquitanians under Julius Verus, Governor of Britain, and under the direct orders of Capitonius Fuscus, prætor of the Cohort." The Emperor named reigned from A.D. 131-161. In conclusion, Mr. Garstang remarked that the excavations were by no means complete, but by careful and methodical work a great deal of valuable information regarding Roman forts generally might be obtained.

At the November meeting of the EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND, Sir John Evans, in the course of his presidential address, said that during the past season Professor Petrie had completed his work on the site of the ancient Herakleopolis, now Ehnasya or Ahnas, some sixty miles south of Cairo. After laying bare the great temple built under Rameses II., and finding remains of the temples of the XXIIIrd and XXXth Dynasties, he found also two earlier temples, one of them of the XIIth Dynasty. The principal object of interest discovered was a golden statuette of a local divinity, Hershefi, bearing on its base a dedication by Psedudu-Bast, a King of the XXIVth Dynasty, of whom no other relics were known. Working close to the well-known temple of Queen Hatshepsu, near Thebes, Dr. E. Naville and Mr. H. R. Hall had succeeded in bringing to light a large proportion of the funerary temple or mortuary chapel of King Mentuhetep-Nebkera-ra, who reigned about the year 2500 B.C. He was proud to say that Lord Cromer was now one of their Vice-Presidents for Egypt. In *The Reports of Egypt and the Soudan for the Year 1903*, Lord Cromer remarked on the extraordinary historical interest—from the point of view of the practical administrator—of the volumes recently published (on the *Oxyrhynchus papyri*) by the Egypt Exploration Society. "These volumes," he said, "abound with evidence to show that many of the abuses which existed until very lately in Egypt, almost in their original form, are of very ancient date. For instance, plentiful allusions are made to the system of tax-farming which it is well known prevailed in Egypt, as elsewhere, from time immemorial, and which everywhere appears to have given rise to abuses very similar in character." The happy results to the people arising from the mighty dam across the Nile at Assouan seemed destined to bring about a state of affairs which archaeologists could not contemplate without a feeling somewhat akin to dismay, but they must submit themselves with what grace they could to this application of the old-world maxim, *Salus populi suprema lex*.—Professor Flinders Petrie, in a brief paper, described the work at Ehnasya last winter. While waiting, he said, for the possibility of working out more of the great historical problems—which could only be solved by very few sites in Egypt, all at present unattainable—the best prospect of important results seemed to lie in the complete examination of Sinai. In Egypt the serious question for them

was how soon the supremacy of Mammon in the management of that land might leave a little opening for the higher interests of thought, and how soon political intrigue might cease to hinder scientific investigation. Although they did not ask for public money, which was so freely given by other Governments for such work, they must all strive to obtain for England liberty of research.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY, held at Edinburgh on November 19, Mr. C. J. Guthrie said that the second of the Society's forthcoming publications, *The Minutes of the New Mills Cloth Manufacturing Company*, was a book which had a very valuable introduction dealing with the whole history of trade in Scotland, and they had the minutes of this company. Many of them were delightfully quaint. They did a great deal in military uniforms, and he saw the order was given by the Privy Council to this manufactory to make the uniforms to "distinguish the 'sojers' from other vagrant and skulking persons." The manuscript also brought out that these were the delightful days for the eminent persons who maintained the principles of Protection against Free Trade. It was not a question of putting a tariff upon outside cloth—English cloth—but any person found in the possession of English cloth had to hand it over, and it was burned by the common hangman. These were the good old days for the makers of cloth; whether for the wearers might be another question. The last book they had was *Justiciary Court Records*, and the dates were quite enough—1661-1678, the killing times. Sheriff Scott Moncrieff also informed him that the book would contain a very full account of the trial of that very interesting person Major Weir.

The annual meeting of the HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY was held in November in the meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House. The report presented by the council states that the condition of the Society, as regards its financial position and the number of its members, continues to be satisfactory, while good progress has been made during the course of the last twelve months with the various works in hand. The *Clerks Book of 1549* and the first volume of the *Hereford Breviary* were issued in February last as the volumes for 1903; a volume of *Tracts on the Mass*, edited by Dr. Wickham Legg, is now in course of distribution as the first of two volumes for 1904; the second volume of the *Canterbury and Westminster Customary*, completing the issues for the present year, will be ready at an early date. The preparation of the *Mosarabic Psalter* and the *Martyrology of Ængus* is well advanced. The Society has also in hand a facsimile edition of the *Stowe Missal*. The Royal Irish Academy have kindly given facilities for the execution of the necessary photographic work, and the editing of the text has been undertaken by Dr. G. F. Warner, Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

At a meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held in November, Mr. C. W.

Sutton, M.A., in the chair, the last paper of a series of seven on the Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire was read (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., President of the Society) by Mr. Isaac Taylor. The subject that night was "The Hundred of Salford." The other hundreds of the county previously dealt with were those of Leyland, Blackburn, West Derby, Amounderness, and Lonsdale, the first paper being of an introductory character. Since projecting this series of papers, Mr. Taylor has found it impossible to confine the subject within the original scope of the undertaking, and it has developed into what may perhaps be called a fresh archaeological survey of the county on somewhat ecclesiastical lines, giving schedules of the whole of the pre-Reformation churches and chapels and of the monastic institutions, and notes of many curious and obsolete religious customs and superstitions. The inland position of this part of Lancashire, which consisted in the Middle Ages of wild, uncultivated moors, did not tempt the monks to settle here, and, consequently, there were only two institutions of this character in the Hundred of Salford—Kersal Cell and the Manchester Collegiate Church. Amongst the ancient crosses in the hundred were those in the market-places of Manchester and Salford, both destroyed in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and both probably many times rebuilt in the course of time. There were, besides, a pre-Norman cross and other early sculptures at Bolton-le-Moors; a portion of a pre-Norman cross found on the banks of the Irwell, near Eccles; and market crosses at Bolton-le-Moors, Rochdale, Eccles, Stretford, Ashton-under-Lyne, and probably in some other towns. In all Mr. Taylor has collected information about thirty ancient crosses in this hundred. The derivation of the word "Salford" has, by some, been supposed to mean the ford over which salt was brought from the Cheshire mines; but Mr. Taylor considers that the word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Sealh" (a swallow), for in numerous instances throughout England the name Salford occurs (as at Tonbridge, in Kent) far away from salt-mines, and invariably in low-lying situations near the marshy banks of rivers where mallows flourish. The Salford in the ancient town of Tonbridge was unquestionably the old ford by the mallows, or willows, which still grow so abundantly on the banks of the Medway. In Lancashire instances occur in similar positions near Blackburn, Burnley, and Clitheroe. Again, leading from the Eccles market-place, where were anciently two market crosses, Salter's Lane takes you to the ancient ford over the Irwell at the very spot where the shaft of a pre-Norman cross was found in making the Manchester Ship Canal. It is now preserved in the Owens College Museum. Saltreford means the ford by the swallow tree. Manchester had its holy well, to which cripples were carried on horseback or barrows. The site was near the New Bailey Street bridge.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

**STYLE IN FURNITURE.** By R. Davis Benn. With many illustrations by W. C. Baldock. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1904. 8vo., pp. xvi, 338. Price 21s. net.

This substantial and thoroughly illustrated book is most welcome. It is just the kind of volume that has long been needed for those who desire to acquire accurate knowledge of old English and French furniture. It is sufficiently full to prove of service to the genuine student and to be helpful to those who have to produce illustrations pertaining to particular times; but its pages go considerably beyond a mere technical handbook. Mr. Benn has, with considerable success, attempted to demonstrate the fact that domestic furnishing, more particularly in the past, may be regarded as an outward and visible expression of the spirit underlying national life.

Be that as it may, the hope expressed in the preface that this work will prove genuinely useful is sure to be abundantly fulfilled. "If any reader," says Mr. Benn, "has to decide the question whether a chair be 'Jacobean' or 'Queen Anne'; whether a 'cabriole' be French or 'Chippendale'; to distinguish between a 'Heppelwhite' and a 'Sheraton' tracery; to account conclusively for the character of any style, or to solve any other of the numerous problems which are constantly being encountered by the professional worker, I sincerely trust that material assistance will be afforded by these pages."

Moreover, it will be found that Mr. Benn has given some account of the origin and development of each style, and has clearly shown the differences that distinguish them; whilst not the least interesting part is the sketch that is given of the lives of most of the leading designers and makers.

The field of more remote antiquarian research, wherein old chests and an occasional piece of ecclesiastical or secular furniture is forthcoming, is passed by. A beginning is made with the furniture that was more or less common in English homes towards the end of Elizabeth's reign and when James I. came to the throne; and this is as it should be, for we have not sufficient information or extant pieces to generalize with safety as to domestic furnishing until about the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. From that date onwards down to modern times the information in these pages will be found to be all that can be desired.

The importance of chests and coffers, that ranked next in necessity to beds, tables, and seats, which supplied the requirements of rest and appetite, is well treated. The question "where to put things" has always been the puzzle of the tidy housewife, and thus, as clothes and domestic utensils and ornaments multiplied, the question of a store-place that combined convenience and security was always to the fore in the household, and not merely for the accommoda-

tion of vestments and church plate, or for the evidences of the lord and the court-rolls of his manor. The two first chapters put clearly before us, in happily-chosen language, how furniture that was of necessity gradually became beautified without any sacrifice of utility in the first period that is here described. Those who may desire to know what a handsome, well-furnished interior of the highest class really looked like in the Elizabethan-Jacobean days should certainly visit and study the contents and panelling of a fine room formerly in Sizergh Hall, Westmoreland, which was happily bought for the nation for the small sum of £1,000 a few years ago, and has since been re-erected in one of the courts of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. A plate is given of this exquisitely panelled and completely furnished room.



QUEEN ANNE CHAIR.

Another fine Elizabethan interior well known to furniture lovers and writers of romance is to be seen at Ye Olde Reine Deere Inn at Banbury. A cast of the ceiling of that room is at South Kensington, and Mr. Baldock has given a good plate of the whole room in this volume.

The descriptions and illustrations of "Bread-and-Cheese" cupboards and of "Gate-leg" tables of the Jacobean era are admirable, and it is interesting to note the occasional blend of Flemish influence with the more sturdy English ideals.

The distinctive feature of the "Queen Anne" period, the carved "cabriole" leg, which came in when the curvilinear began to supersede the rectangular, is admirably treated. With this period, too, are associated the oblong wall-mirrors, now so much sought after, with their great variety of straight-sided but curved-topped frames. It was also the age, *par excellence*, of



literary activity, whether for pleasure or profit, and the cabinet-maker then began to provide his clients with "safe and handy asylums for their stationery, papers, and other accessories." Not only were bureau bookcases then contrived and ingenious combinations of toilet-mirror and writing-desk, but curious attempts were made to combine reading and writing chairs. An interesting illustration, here reproduced by the courtesy of the publishers, shows a distinctly ingenious construction of this last class; it is a chair "in which, if report speaks truly, John Gay—keen admirer of Pope, and originator of the English ballad-opera—was wont to study and write at his ease."

The considerable section which deals with "Chippendale" is well worth studying, and ought to serve as a corrective to the nonsense that is often talked under the guise of that much-abused name. The term is frequently applied to styles that in no way resemble those of Thomas Chippendale, and the trade has still further confused matters by applying the word to a certain deep tone in mahogany. Chippendale was among the first English cabinet-makers to use mahogany in furniture-making, and hence exaggerated ideas are current as to that wood having never been seen in this country before his time. Among slightly-informed folk it is considered grossly ignorant to imagine that mahogany could have been used earlier even in any part of Europe; and it is refreshing to find that Mr. Benn has actually sat in old Dutch mahogany chairs that can be proved to have been used by Charles II. when in exile at the Hague. We know of two instances of mahogany in church furniture many years older than the days of Chippendale.

The sections that deal successively with "Heppelwhite," "Sheraton," "Adam," "Louis Quatorze," "Louis Quinze," "Louis Seize," "Empire," and more recent styles are all excellent of their kind, though space forbids any extended notice of their merits.

It is not too much to say that this book is masterly throughout; though eminently a work of useful and reliable reference, it is essentially interesting, and written in so bright and connected a strain that it is a pleasure to read it right through. The book will certainly also prove useful in a way not thought of by Mr. Benn. The ecclesiologist will, by its aid (though the book deals not with churches) be able to identify and date altar-rails, Communion tables, chairs, chests, or panelled pews of a later date than Jacobean in those few churches where "restorers" have dared to leave some good work of the more modern stamp.

J. CHARLES COX.

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Foclóir Gaedhíle Agus Béarla: AN IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Compiled and edited by Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen, M.A. Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son, Ltd.; London: D. Nutt; 1904. 8vo., pp. xxii, 803. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Issued under the auspices of the Irish Texts Society, and with three of its most eminent members as sponsors, this work has excellent warrant for the high position claimed for it by its editor, as the most complete and comprehensive dictionary of living Irish speech that has yet been published. And Father Dinneen does well to congratulate himself upon the

circumstance that he has been able to embody in it many words and idioms directly obtained from the vocabulary in daily use among his own kinsfolk. This personal and intimate knowledge of a language, when combined, as in this case, with the equipment of a scholar and a man of judicial mind, cannot fail to produce a most satisfactory result. The only real objection to be urged against the book is that it ignores the Roman letters in its Irish words. When O'Reilly compiled his dictionary (1817), he was careful to print each word in the Roman, as well as in the so-called "Celtic" or "Irish" character. Undoubtedly that character ought to be preserved, identified as it is with ancient Irish literature. But a modern dictionary ought not only to recognise the wisdom of O'Reilly's method of transliteration, but ought to improve upon it by making the Roman precede the Irish type. This is all the more necessary when the dictionary is intended, as this is, to be "useful to thousands of students" who are learning Gaelic; for the employment of this archaic type throws a gratuitous obstacle in the way of the beginner. It may be said, and with truth, that this difficulty is more apparent than real; but that does not afford a valid excuse for increasing the learner's task. It appears to be a dogma of the Celtic Renaissance in Ireland that Gaelic *must* be printed in the old type, although Scotch and Manx Gaelic and the Celtic tongues of Wales and Brittany are all expressed with absolute precision in Roman letters. So strong is this fetish, that in the list of donors to the "Dictionary Fund" for behoof of the work in question, one of the names (because it is given in its Gaelic and not in its Anglicized form) appears in "Celtic" type, while the designation "Rev." which precedes it, is in Roman characters. It would be quite as justifiable to print the surname of General Kuropatkin in Russian characters every time it occurred in the newspapers. But this is the only striking defect in an otherwise admirable book. Antiquaries who turn to the word *Ogham* will find that it is only defined as writing, although it is also applicable to a kind of speech, and seems to have the radical sense of "cryptic"; of which possible illustrations may be seen in such phrases as "*Tha thu bruidhinn Ogam*" and "*Cha n'eil e anns an Oigheam*."

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FAITHS AND FOLKLORE: A DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BELIEFS, SUPERSTITIONS, AND POPULAR CUSTOMS. By W. Carew Hazlitt. London: Reeves and Turner, 1905. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. x, 672. Price 21s.

In turning the leaves of these two very presentable volumes the critic feels inclined to exclaim, "Bless thee, Brand, bless thee! thou art translated!" Bourne's original *Antiquitates Vulgares*, of 1725, was enlarged and amplified by Brand, and Brand was enlarged and transmogrified by Ellis; and now the whole of the work of these pioneers in folk-lore, with much new matter, drawn from a great variety of sources, is cast by Mr. Hazlitt into dictionary form, under a not very happy title, in which an alphabetical arrangement of headings, not always too well chosen, replaces the old division into sections. We view the result with mingled feelings. A well-arranged dictionary of folk-lore, compiled and written on scientific

principles, would be a book of reference of immense value; but its preparation is yet to come. Mr. Hazlitt's volumes contain a wonderful variety of articles of very varied value. Some of them would be suitable for such a dictionary as we have mentioned; others would be impossible. However, we must take these volumes as they are—a kind of gigantic lucky-bag, into which, wherever you open it, you may dip with the certainty of bringing up something suggestive, or entertaining, or informing. It is not an authoritative book; but, all the same, it contains a great deal which we should find it difficult to come across readily elsewhere, and, taken as a whole, may be regarded as a vast and entertaining miscellany. One decidedly useful feature is the extent to which Mr. Hazlitt has supplied exact, or fairly exact, references to the innumerable illustrative quotations, and also references to further sources of information. With regard to the latter, we wonder that Mr. Hazlitt in some cases has not referred the reader to the most recent and complete sources. For instance, under "Evil Eye," there is no mention of Mr. Elworthy's valuable book, and under "Gypsies" George Borrow is the latest English authority given. But in such a comprehensive collection as these two volumes contain, it is easy to point out omissions. It is pleasanter and more to the point to acknowledge the industry and labour which have placed so full and so varied a feast before us. The additions which Mr. Hazlitt himself has made to the work of his predecessors are not marked or distinguished; but it is quite obvious that they are very abundant, and from literary sources—many of them out of the way—indicated on nearly every page. And, further, we are grateful to Mr. Hazlitt for putting his collections before us in dictionary form, and thus making so vast a mass of matter conveniently accessible. Making such allowances as we have indicated, we can recommend these volumes as an unfailing source of entertainment and information. They may not in any one case contain everything about something, but it is hardly too much to say that they contain something about almost everything connected with popular lore and custom.

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WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS. By Charles J. Elton, K.C. London: *John Murray*, 1904. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 521. Price 15s. net.

To lawyers and many laymen the late Mr. Elton was known and will long be remembered as the learned author of the classic treatise on the gavel-kind "Tenures of Kent" and other legal works. Mr. Andrew Lang's delightful appreciation, which is included in this posthumous volume, shows him to have been a man whose private friendship was valued by many who knew him as landlord or neighbour, lawyer or poet, sportsman or antiquary. This is, however, not the place to dwell on this personal strain; and, as Mr. Lang here puts it, "happy nations, they say, have no history, and there is little biography in the prosperous life of a happy man."

This volume of learned notes bearing on "William Shakespeare" was left unfinished at Mr. Elton's death in 1900. The care with which it has been edited by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson fully compensates for its tardy appearance, and it would have been

a pity to rush it through the press. The intricacy of the broken narrative and the wealth of foot-note references testify alike to the minute diligence of author and editor. That the work is a valuable addition to Shakespearean literature goes without saying, and it is a dignified protest against the gratuitous folly of the Baconians. Mr. Elton's scanty references to Lord Bacon are, after all, natural and proportionate to his theme; he is silent (eloquent reticence!) as to the controversy itself. One may be content with pointing to the entertaining section on "Midland Agriculture and Natural History in Shakespeare's Plays," which show such an intimate acquaintance with Warwickshire localities and dialect as cannot have been parcel of even Bacon's "mental furniture"; he was after all but one man with an allotted span of years, for all his range of wisdom!

The method of its composition and the incompleteness, which the best editor could not avoid, give the book its limitations; but the ample index goes far to satisfy the student who may wish to consult Mr. Elton's store of learning on any point. The abundant citations from Halliwell-Phillips and other Shakespearean scholars, supplemented by Mr. Elton's own research, which appears particularly fruitful on the topographical antiquarianism of the subject (e.g., the chapters on "Stratford-on-Avon," "Snitterfield, Wilmcote, and the Manor of Rowington," and "Landmarks on the Stratford Road and in London, 1586-1616," the last including a vivacious account of revels in Gray's Inn), all this makes up a full and accurate picture of the career of the great poet. Indeed, the materials seem to belie Mr. Elton's own statement that "if we could evoke some shadow of the living Shakespeare, it could only be with the help of Davenant's recollections." To give one instance: Mr. Elton corrects the view that Shakespeare had little affection for dogs, in spite of "Crab, my dog," and King Lear's "Tray, Blanch, and Sweet-heart"; Dr. Caius' Latin tract of 1536 about British dogs gives him the cue.

The references to members of the Shakespeare family are numerous and carefully indexed. The present writer, in searching for forefathers in the parish registers of Kenilworth, found an entry—"Richard Shakespeare was buried the 10th of March, 1658." Mr. Elton makes no mention of a Kenilworth branch of the family.—W. H. D.

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A TRANSCRIPT OF THE FIRST VOLUME (1538-1636) OF THE PARISH REGISTER OF CHESHAM, BUCKS. With introductory notes, appendices, and index. By J. W. Garrett-Pegge. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xvi, 420. Price 15s. net.

Chesham is rather an out-of-the-way place, but it seems to have had a considerable population for a village from an early period, due, no doubt, to its mills and its long-established industries in leather, cloth, wood, and lace. Mr. Garrett-Pegge estimates from the lists he has here transcribed that within the period covered by this volume the population ranged from 1,000 to 2,000. Although the register dates back to 1538, the records for the period previous to 1598 are not original. They are the copies made on parchment from the original paper books, as was required by the Ordinance of Convocation made in

1597, and confirmed in 1603, ratified on each occasion under the Great Seal. Mr. Garrett-Pegge supplies an interesting Introduction, giving briefly the history of the beginnings of a system of registration, a description of the books from which his transcript is made, and some very readable notes on names and industries and other local matters. The appendices contain useful lists of clergy and churchwardens and tables of Christian names and surnames, occupations—what was a "Buar"?—place-names, etc., and there is an excellent index. The book is well printed and handsomely produced, and is a welcome contribution to the genealogical library.

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The issue of *Who's Who* for 1905 (London: Messrs. A. and C. Black; price 7s. 6d. net) shows signs of careful revision, and is corrected up to August 30, 1904. As a handy reference-book of contemporary biography this work has no competitor. The various useful tables and lists which were the original nucleus of the book have been crowded out by the development of *Who's Who* on purely biographical lines, and are now issued separately by the same publishers in a handy form, price 1s. net, under the title of *Who's Who Year-Book*, 1905, a most useful little book. Messrs. Black also send us the 1905 issue of the *Englishwoman's Year-Book* (price 2s. 6d. net), an encyclopædic book of reference for all that concerns women's education, employment, industries, professions, public work, art, literature, homes, charities, philanthropic work—in fact, every department of modern women's lives and activities.

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The Homeland Association, Ltd., have issued as one of their handbooks (price 1s. net, paper, and 2s. net, cloth) an abridged edition of Mr. Worthington G. Smith's *Dunstable: Its History and Surroundings*, under the title of *Dunstable: The Downs and the District*. It is, like its companion handbooks, a cheap and most attractive little book. Mr. Smith speaks with authority on the archaeology of the district, and the whole of his work abounds with useful information, attractively and fully illustrated. A special feature is the excellent and elaborate map, drawn by the author, showing old and new roads, lanes and public footways, and sites of antiquarian discoveries. There is also a good map of the district reproduced from the Ordnance Survey.

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Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham and Co., Ltd., send us another of their reproductions of the quaint little children's books of a century ago. This is *Whimsical Incidents; or, the Power of Music*, which was published originally by J. Harris, Newbery's successor, in 1805. The dumpy little book, with its quaint verses and quainter woodcuts—one on each page—is cheap at sixpence.

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Several interesting pamphlets are on our table. Many students will be glad to have the opportunity of obtaining Mr. C. H. Firth's inaugural lecture as Regius Professor of Modern History, delivered at Oxford on November 9 last, which the Clarendon Press have issued, printed in good type on good paper, at the price of 1s. net. The subject is *A Plea for the Historical Teaching of History*; that is, a plea for giving future historians a proper technical training in Oxford—a "training in the methods of investigation, in

the use of original authorities, and in those auxiliary sciences which the Germans call 'Hilfswissenschaften.'" The lecture well deserves attentive study.

The London County Council have been honourably distinguished by their attention to matters of antiquarian importance both in connection with discoveries in the course of excavations and otherwise. Latterly they have been taking steps to indicate, by means of suitably inscribed tablets, houses of historic interest, and are now issuing from time to time accounts of houses so distinguished, under the title of *Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London*. The first three parts of this interesting publication, well printed on good paper, and issued in orange-coloured paper wrappers, at the price of 1d. each, are before us. They contain well written accounts of the houses of Lord Macaulay, at Campden Hill; Charles Dickens, 48, Doughty Street, and 1, Devonshire Terrace; Sir Robert Peel, 4, Whitehall Gardens; Sir John Herschel, 56, Devonshire Street; Hallam, 67, Wimpole Street; and the birthplace of Benjamin Disraeli, 22, Theobald's Road. These useful and attractive little contributions to the literature of London topography should command a very large sale.

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Mr. J. Pym Yeatman has issued the third edition, augmented, of his pamphlet, *The Gentle Shakespere: A Vindication*, written to prove that the poet was a Roman Catholic. The *Architectural Review*, December, opens with a first article by the Rev. W. J. Loftie on "Bradford-on-Avon," with some charming illustrations. The frontispiece is a delightful plate of the ancient bridge with the little building thereon, which is usually described as a chapel. Another page-picture shows the fine old tithe-barn, Abbess's Barton. Among the other contents are a continuation of the discussion on "Architecture and Painting," in which Mr. R. Blomfield and Mr. D. S. MacColl take part; and a further chapter of "English Mediæval Figure Sculpture," with many illustrations of fourteenth-century images. We have also before us the *East Anglian*, July and August, the latter containing, *inter alia*, some sixteenth-century Cambridgeshire wills, and sundry charters relating to the Rectory Manor of Cottenham, Cambs; and *Sale Prices*, November 30, a well-illustrated and useful record.



## Correspondence.

### SHEARS OR SCISSORS ON TOMBSTONES.

TO THE EDITOR.

WITH reference to the Rev. J. B. McGovern's letter in your November issue on the above, it may interest him to learn that shears or scissors are by no means rare on coffin-lids and gravestones. Two shears will be found on one of the many carved slabs reared up against the wall of the nunnery at Iona, N.B.

In the *History of Sepulchral Cross-slabs*, by Styan, on Plate XXIV. is a figure of a cross-slab at Limpley Stoke Church, Wilts, with shears, of which he remarks: "... incised shears ... from the peculiar

shape . . . it is probable that a clothier was buried below. Shears with square ends were used then to shear . . . the nap off cloth, the blunt ends preserving the cloth from being damaged."

Scissors in relief are to be found on much later stones at Stirling churchyard and Gargunnoch (near



GRAVESTONE IN PAISLEY CHURCHYARD.

Stirling), 1749, and incised at Paisley Abbey yard, 1700. In each case a sad-iron accompanies the scissors.\*

The *Stirling Guide-book* says: ". . . in Spittal Street . . . on the old house . . . an ancient tablet will be noticed with tailor's shears conspicuous. The inscription is as follows: 'THIS . HOVS . IS . FOVNDIT . FOR . YE . PVIR . BE . ROBERT . SPITTAL . TAILLOVR TO IAMES . YE 4<sup>TH</sup> ANNO 1530.'

ALFRED MEIGH.

Ash Hall,  
Stoke-on-Trent.

#### TO THE EDITOR.

Replying to the Rev. J. B. McGovern's query, let me remark, in the first place, shears are not of necessity a feminine emblem. A reference to the late Dr. Husenbeth's *Emblems of Saints* shows that Saints Fortunatus, Cosmas, and Damian (man martyrs), as well as Saints Agatha and Macra (virgins), have shears as their emblems. Cutts, in his *Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses*, 1849, gives illustrations of shears upon ancient gravestones at Ayliffe, Newbiggael, Hexham, Bamburgh, Horton, and East Shaftoe, all in Northumberland; at Bakewell (three distinct examples), in Derbyshire; Darlington, in Durham; and Dereham, in Westmorland. Referring to shears (page 41), he remarks: "We find

two types, one sharp-pointed, the other with square ends. The latter kind is probably that the clothier used to shear his cloth. . . . It is possible the sharp-pointed shears may also have been the emblem of the woolstapler or clothier. On early slabs in the Catacombes are found pointed shears, not unlike mediæval ones. . . . These are undoubtedly symbols of the cloth or wool merchant; yet it is almost certain that the shears were sometimes used as the symbol of a female."

Besides the illustrated examples given, the same accomplished authority quotes others as existing at Blidworth and Kirby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire; Camboe Chapel, Newbigging, and Bamburg, Northumberland; Wycliffe and Rokeby, in Yorkshire; Fletching, in Sussex; and Greystoke, Cumberland.

In the late Theophilus Smith's *Symbolic Devices on Sepulchral Memorials*, 1877, will be found illustrated shears upon early slabs at St. John's, Chester, at Dronfield, in Derbyshire, and at Northleach, in Gloucestershire. The author remarks: "At St. John's Church, Chester, shears are incised on the sinister side of a cross, while upon the dexter side is indicated a glove elevated upon a slender rod, thus clearly, but expressively, denoting both the religious faith and worldly calling of some glover, whose name has long passed away and been forgotten."

The late Rev. Thomas Lees, M.A., printed in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. xli., p. 297) a paper entitled "An Attempt to discover the Meaning of the Shears combined with Clerical Symbols on Incised Gravestones at Dearham and Melmerby." He remarks there were two instances at the latter place, one still in the church, the other now preserved at Dovenby Hall, and he notices, by the way, sharp-pointed shears are found on an existing twelfth-century illumination recording the life and death of St. Guthlac, the Hermit of Crowland, in which the ancient rite of tonsure is shown conferred upon that saint by Bishop Hedda, of Winchester (A.D. 676-705), who uses for the purpose a pair of long, very sharp-pointed shears. His references do not agree with the one quoted by Theophilus Smith in regard to position, for he remarks: "In the examples under consideration the shears are always on the dexter side of the cross, from which we conclude they indicate some distinction of rank, some honourable office held by the ecclesiastic commemorated." The paper is summed up by the following assumption:

"Realizing as we do, the importance attached in mediæval times to the preservation of the clerical tonsure, and that the charge of this preservation was committed by the Bishops to their Archdeacons and Rural Deans, I think where we find the shears by which the tonsure was effected and preserved in conjunction with ecclesiastical symbols on gravestones, we may safely conclude that the ecclesiastic thus commemorated has either discharged archidiaconal functions or held office as a rural dean."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park,  
Exeter.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

\* Our correspondent kindly sends us photographs of several examples of shears on tombstones. We reproduce one of the stones, dated 1700, in Paisley Churchyard, showing scissors and flat-iron.—ED.